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## No Accord For Arafat Indicated By Russia

By Christopher S. Wren

MOSCOW, May 5 (AP).—Yasser Arafat, the Palestinian guerrilla leader, left the Soviet Union today after an eight-day visit that failed to produce a visible agreement on terms for Palestinian participation in the expected Geneva peace conference on the Middle East.

Before Mr. Arafat went to Prague, the Soviet press published a mild communique on the visit of the Palestinian Liberation Organization delegation headed by Mr. Arafat. Its wording, which seemed vaguer than on a previous Palestinian visit in November, was read in some diplomatic quarters here as indicating that the Russians had not successfully lined up the Palestinians for the Geneva conference as they had hoped.

In particular, the Soviet-Palestinian communique omitted Moscow's usual call for the early resumption of the conference, which it has long sought as an alternative to Secretary of State Kissinger's step-by-step diplomacy.

### Efforts Urged

Instead, the communique spoke more modestly of "efforts toward a Middle East settlement, the Geneva peace conference on the Middle East included."

Both sides agreed that the Palestinians should have "equal rights" with other interested parties in working toward a settlement. But the Russians again refrained from repeating the PLO as the sole representative of the Palestinian people. The opening of a PLO office in Moscow, which was agreed to here last year, has still not taken place.

Within the last several weeks, the Soviet Union has asked for Soviet-Palestinian talks and for Syria for consultations on the conference and has stressed the importance of proper preparations to make it a success.

Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko has also stressed Moscow's willingness to help guarantee Israel's existence as a state, in what seems part of an effort to bring the Israelis to the conference table. It appeared possible that Mr. Arafat was unwilling to go along with Russia's more conciliatory position toward Israel.

However, no details were released about the talks between the Israelis and the Palestinians, which the communique said took place in a "warm, friendly atmosphere."

During his visit, Mr. Arafat met with Mr. Gromyko and Boris Ponomarev, who heads the Kremlin's relations with nonaligned Communist parties. Despite some foreign reports, there was no indication here that he saw the Soviet party chief, Leonid Brezhnev.

### Arafat Sees Husak

PRAGUE, May 5 (AP).—Mr. Arafat conferred here with the Czechoslovak Communist party chief, Gustav Husak and Foreign Minister Bohuslav Choupek after arriving from Moscow. The Czechoslovak news agency CTK said Mr. Husak and Mr. Arafat exchanged views on the present developments and ways of settling the Middle East conflict.

### But Rebel Area Still Uneasy

## Iraq Reports the Return of 50,000 Kurds

By Jim Hoagland

BAGHDAD, May 5 (AP).—Kurdish tribesmen who fled to Iran in March in fear of arrests and killings by the Iraqi army are returning to their mountain homeland in northeastern Iraq in growing numbers.

About 50,000 Kurdish refugees, or nearly one-quarter of the total that fled Iraq during the Kurdish rebellion that collapsed March 25, have returned as fears of reprisals have largely vanished, Iraqi officials say.

Independent sources with contacts within the Kurdish movement confirmed the 50,000 figure. Iraq has extended the amnesty for followers of Kurdish rebel leader Mulla Mustafa Barzani, now in exile in Iran, until the end of this month.

Western diplomats and journalists who have been able to travel extensively through the Kurdish homeland report that they have seen no evidence of harsh army treatment of the 3 million Kurds, perhaps half of whom actively supported Gen. Barzani's rebellion. But for freedom from Arab control.

But Kurdistan remains a troubled area in the political aftermath of the bitter civil war, which Iraqi officials admit cost both sides more than 10,000 dead

and wounded. Independent sources believe the Iraqi army suffered the majority of those casualties.

Iraq's chief of staff, Lt. Gen. Abdul Jabbar Shanshal, announced yesterday that his army lost 1,640 men killed and 7,903 wounded in the final year of the Kurdish war, the Associated Press reported.

Up to 30 brigades, or more than 100,000 soldiers of the Iraqi army, remain in Kurdistan or on the Iranian border and show no signs of moving out within the next few months, sources report. At least 5,000 of Gen. Barzani's Pesh Merga soldiers remain unaccounted for, and leftist Kurdish leader Jalal Talabani, who vowed to continue fighting when Gen. Barzani quit, has disappeared from Syria, where he had been in exile.

Most of the Pesh Merga who surrendered at the war's end have been allowed to return to their villages. But intelligence sources in Beirut say they have picked up reports that as many as 100 Pesh Merga commanders were jailed or killed immediately after Iraqi units entered the mountain stronghold that Gen. Barzani fled on March 25.

Even more serious for the reconciliation that the Ba'ath government in Baghdad is trying

### World Bank Aids African Socialism

By David B. Ottaway

ADDIS ABABA, May 5 (AP).—The World Bank, widely regarded by world radicals as a pillar of the U.S.-dominated capitalist world order, has turned to financing Africa's most radical socialist experiments. In Tanzania, Algeria, Somalia and Ethiopia.

If these African socialist experiments succeed, the World Bank will become a prime promoter of socialism throughout the Third World.

Already, the bank has adopted in its latest policy paper on rural development terms like "group arrangements" and "land management." "Group approaches enjoy widespread support among governments," says the February paper, "even though the results have been mixed. They provide the impetus to rural development

that is difficult to secure in any other way."

Altogether, the World Bank has given Tanzania about \$310 million in soft and hard loans, Algeria, \$306 million; Somalia, \$30 million; and Ethiopia, \$370 million.

Tanzania is presently moving \$6 million to \$8 million payments by persuasion or force into so-called planned villages in the largest mass movement of population ever attempted on this continent. Ethiopia has proclaimed the nationalization of all rural lands as part of a radical land-reform program that unleashed violent struggle between peasants and landlords in many areas.

Somalia has hoisted the banner of "scientific socialism" over its largely nomadic 3 million inhabitants, while Algeria is pressing forward with an intensive industrialization program aimed at achieving an economic take-off by 1980.

Crucial Factor

In some cases, the World Bank has become a crucial factor in the continuing stability of these socialist governments. For instance, it has given Tanzania, now in the throes of the worst economic crisis since its independence 14 years ago, a \$30-million loan to purchase food and other commodities to feed its people and stave off financial and political bankruptcy.

Here in Ethiopia, a \$21.4-million bank-financed water and sewerage project for the capital has provided 9,000 jobs during the last few months, a time of rising unemployment and labor unrest.

John Malone, the bank's resident representative in Ethiopia, cites Section 10 of the bank's charter, which states that it and its officers "shall not interfere in the political affairs of any member. Nor shall they be influenced in their decisions by the political character of the member or members concerned. Only economic considerations shall be relevant to their decisions."

But behind the bank's official policy of ideological neutrality and hard-headed economics there is an undisguised bias among many of its top officials toward the more daring attempts in Africa at rural and industrial development.

"Somalia is one of [World Bank president Robert] McNamara's favorite countries," Mr. Malone said.

But the real African favorite of the World Bank is undoubtedly Tanzania, which another official terms a "bank workshop" of rural development programs aimed at increasing production and providing social services to the poorest peasantry.

"An awful lot of the things the bank hopes to be doing in the future are now being done in Tanzania," Mr. Malone said.

Mr. Malone's comment reflected a general feeling here that the presence of Gen. Barzani and his troops in Iran gives Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, who halted large-scale Iranian military aid to Gen. Barzani's forces on March 6 in return for Iraqi territorial concessions, bargaining power in keeping Iraq to the agreement.

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## Cambodia Toll Put at 80-90 Men Ford Says Reds Slay Lon Nol Aides, Wives

WASHINGTON, May 5 (AP).—President Ford has informed visitors that the United States has intercepted a radio transmission indicating that 80 or 90 Cambodian officers and their wives have been killed by the Khmer Rouge in the aftermath of its take-over of Cambodia, his chief spokesman said today.

White House Press Secretary Ron Nessen said that the radio report also indicated that the assassinations, mostly of military officers of the former Lon Nol government, are continuing.

President Ford is "deeply bothered" by the events, particularly the killing of the wives, Mr. Nessen said.

The State Department also reported the slayings.

Department spokesman Robert Anderson said that the action was taken in obedience to orders issued by the new government to kill political and military leaders of the previous regime, which surrendered to the Communist-led forces three weeks ago.

U.S. Recognition

Mr. Anderson said that the slayings probably would have an impact on the question of American recognition of the Khmer Rouge government.

Normally the United States confers recognition of a new government if it is in effective control of the country and is willing to meet with the United States to discuss the terms of national obligations, Mr. Anderson said, but he added that these criteria would not necessarily apply in the Cambodian case.

"We will watch the evolution of developments in Cambodia before making any determination," the State Department spokesman said.

Secretary of State Henry Kissinger also said that the United States will watch the actions of the new Communist regime in Saigon before deciding whether to recognize it.

"We now have to see what the conduct of this government is internationally and partially domestically," Mr. Kissinger said in an interview taped for NBC's "Today" television show.

"Tragic and Inhuman"

"For example, we know that in Cambodia very tragic and inhuman and impoverished things are going on," the secretary said. "We don't regret not having recognized Cambodia immediately."

Mr. Kissinger also said he doubts that Hanoi would have staged its successful military drive on Saigon. "Watergate had not sapped presidential power and Congress had not passed the War Powers Act."

"In January, '73, we did not foresee that Watergate would sap the executive authority of the United States to such a

degree that flexibility of executive action inherently would be circumscribed," he said.

"We did not foresee that the Congress would pass a law which

prohibited us from enforcing the Paris agreement and, while we probably might have done nothing about it, it makes a lot of difference for Hanoi whether it thinks the United States probably will not or whether it thinks that we certainly cannot," Mr. Kissinger said.

"I do not believe that Hanoi would have sent 19 of its 20 divisions south if these two things hadn't happened," he added.

French Refugee Airlift

PARIS, May 5 (Reuters).—Some of the 450 French nationals who arrived in Thailand during the weekend after a four-day truck journey from the Cambodian capital of Phnom Penh will arrive in Paris tomorrow, a French official said today.

They will be brought back by a special Air France jumbo jet to the Charles de Gaulle Airport near here at 7:45 a.m., he said.

## Ford Asks \$507 Million to Aid 135,000 Indochina Refugees

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, May 5 (AP).—President Ford today proposed a \$507-million program to aid an estimated 135,000 Vietnamese and Cambodian refugees through June 1976.

The President sent his request, in the form of a draft bill, to Rep. William Brockmeyer, R-Mich., the senior Republican on the House International Relations Committee, who later introduced the measure in the House.

The measure replaces a bill, defeated last week by the House, which would have provided \$327 million in money aid for the refugees. That bill, however, had been drafted before the surrender of the Saigon government and

contained provisions authorizing Mr. Ford to use American troops to evacuate Vietnamese, incidentally, to the American pullout. Because of this provision and because many members felt that events had outdistanced much of the bill, it was rejected despite administration pleas.

Earlier in the day, the administration's refugee program coordinator told a House Judiciary subcommittee that Vietnamese refugees would be processed throughout the nation so as not to worsen the unemployment situation in any one area.

The influx of refugees has produced a widespread hostile reaction among Americans, which has worried administration officials.

Coordinator Dean Brown told the panel, which will consider the latest administration refugee aid proposals, that most of those entering the country are skilled workers and many of them speak English.

"We have strong indications of support in resettlement and job identification from other groups, including the AFL-CIO," he said. "We have been deluged with offers of private assistance."

According to administration figures, about 150,000 refugees have fled Vietnam in recent weeks, with about 10 per cent of this total expected to settle in other nations.

Mr. Brown told the committee that of the 135,000 expected to stay in the United States, only about 30,000 would be heads of households looking for jobs.

Up to Judiciary Panel

The Judiciary Committee rather than the International Relations panel will be considering the aid bill, because the administration proposals are embodied in an amendment to the 1962 Migration and Refugee Assistance Act, which falls within the scope of the Judiciary Committee.

In a fact sheet accompanying the proposal, the administration said that only \$98 million is now available for refugee aid and without new funds "the U.S. government will be able to continue resettlement efforts for only one more week."

At the White House, Press Secretary Ron Nessen said that mail favored the administration's refugee program by a 3-to-2 margin.

In response to a proposal by Sen. George McGovern, D-S.D., to provide planes and ships for any refugees who wanted to return to Vietnam, Mr. Nessen said that those who want to return are "free to do so."

No Health Problem

OROTE POINT, Guam, May 5 (AP).—Military doctors, refugee workers and public health officials expressed amazement here yesterday at the superior health of the more than 4,000 South Vietnamese refugees who have passed through Guam in recent days.

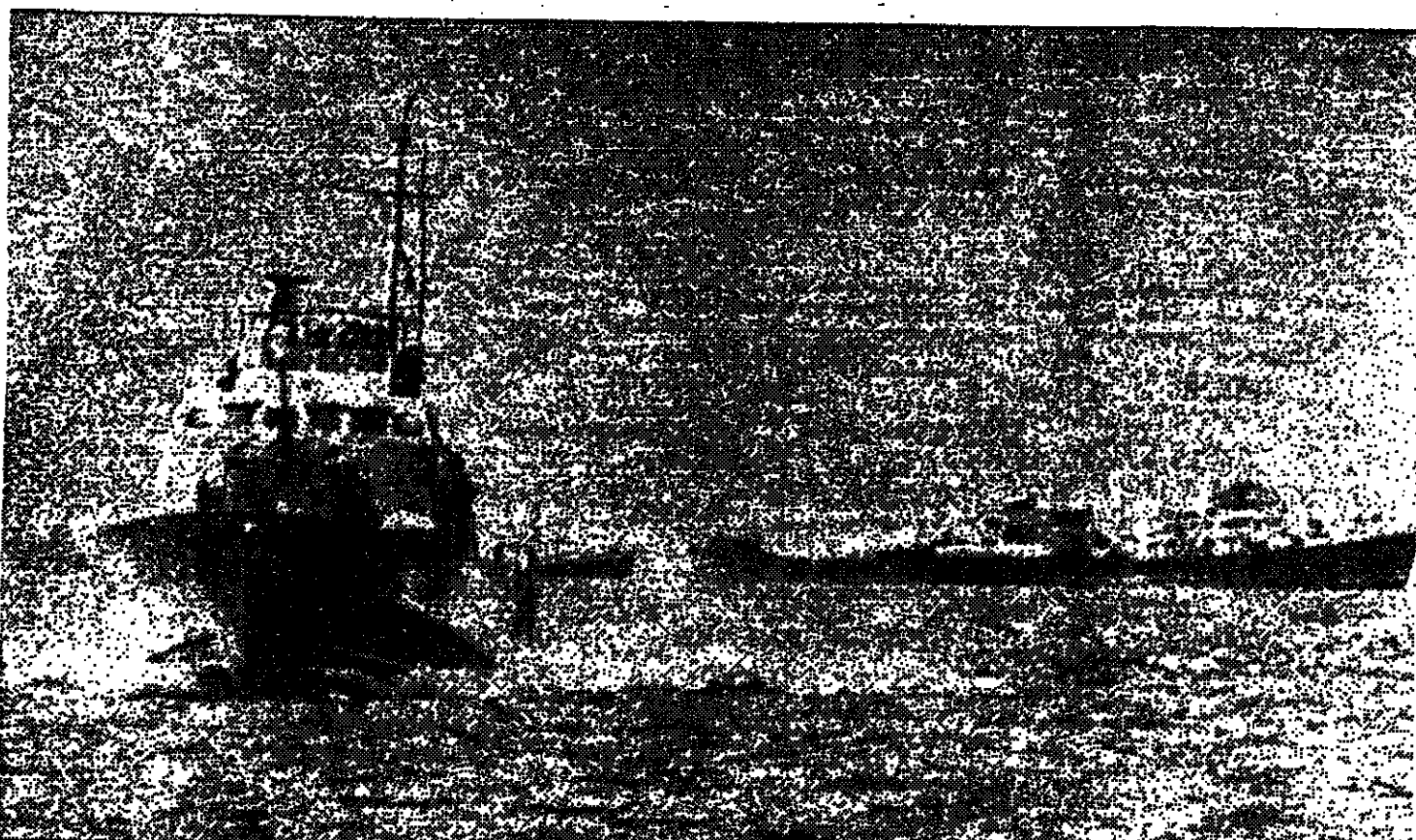
Contrary to the fears of many Americans, several thousand miles away, the refugees here have not been found to carry any serious diseases that could present a health hazard to American citizens.

Doctors have begun a measles, rubella and polio inoculation campaign for evacuated children, not to curb any epidemics here but to prevent the South Vietnamese refugees from catching these illnesses from Americans on the mainland.

"I am astounded at the excellent health of these people," said Col. Charles Eaves.

It was not until April 20, after the siege of Xuan Loc, 40 miles northeast of Saigon, had begun, that Mr. Martin ascended to the first legal evacuation flights by C-141 planes.

Thereafter, the evacuation was (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



Singapore gunboat guarding ships carrying refugees from South Vietnam. Newsmen were kept away from ships.

## Ford Will See Rabin in U.S. On June 11-12

WASHINGTON, May 5 (AP).—President Ford will meet here June 11-12 with Israeli Premier Yitzhak Rabin after Mr. Ford's early-June meeting in Austria with Egyptian President Anwar Sadat.

White House Press Secretary Ron Nessen announced today.

Mr. Nessen said that Mr. Ford invited Premier Rabin for discussions on matters of mutual interest and in order to further strengthen the friendly ties between the two countries.

In Jerusalem, senior Israeli officials indicated satisfaction with the reference to strengthening ties. The announcement was made after two months of strained Israeli-U.S. relations following the collapse of Washington's latest peace initiative.

Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko has also stressed Moscow's willingness to help guarantee Israel's existence as a state, in what seems part of an effort to bring the Israelis to the conference table. It appeared possible that Mr. Arafat was unwilling to go along with Russia's more conciliatory position toward Israel.

However, no details were released about the talks between the Israelis and the Palestinians, which the communique said took place in a "warm, friendly atmosphere."

During his visit, Mr. Arafat met with Mr. Gromyko and Boris Ponomarev, who heads the Kremlin's relations with nonaligned Communist parties. Despite some foreign reports, there was no indication here that he saw the Soviet party chief, Leonid Brezhnev.

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## Thieu Political Prisoners Freed

## Saigon Will Replace Envoys; Hanoi Orders Aid for South

SINGAPORE, May 5.—The new government in South Vietnam today ordered the immediate closing of all overseas missions operated by the previous regime and indicated that new envoys would be sent out soon to take over.

North Vietnam ordered a campaign to increase production, urging workers to "double their efforts" in order to help South Vietnam.

The Hanoi move was seen by observers as the first of a series of steps toward the unification of the two Vietnams.

The actions by North and South Vietnam were reported by the Viet Cong's Liberation Radio, monitored here.

Another broadcast said that the release of "political prisoners" of the old Saigon regime was under way and called on prisoners already freed and families of prisoners to join welcoming ceremonies for persons returning from the Con Son prison island.

The government of former President Nguyen Van Thieu never acknowledged holding political prisoners but the Communists alleged that there were tens of thousands.

South Vietnam's new rulers,

Front Wire Dispatches

who took power after the unconditional surrender in Saigon five days ago, ordered the shutdown of overseas missions in a directive from the Foreign Ministry.

It ordered all heads of mission to cease operations and close their embassies and to draw up lists of documents, equipment and property to be given to new representatives who would be sent out soon. The directive warned of punishment for sabotage and the removal of funds.

The directive was the Communist government's first order to dozens of embassies, of which the biggest are in Washington and Paris.

The staff at the embassy in Canberra has asked Australia's government for political asylum, while the envoy in Singapore has said that he plans to join Vietnamese refugees in the United States.

The new Foreign Ministry is headed by Mrs. Nguyen Thi Binh but it was still not known if she had arrived in Saigon to begin reorganizing her government's diplomatic links abroad.

The directive was issued as the country was reported to have returned to normal, with essential services restored and many factories in full operation.

## New Administrations

The Communist regime's proclamations so far have dealt with reconstruction of South Vietnam. This includes the setting up of new administrative machinery in the provinces.

The Viet Cong radio, in another indication of normalization, said that a group of dancers from Hanoi yesterday gave a performance at the old imperial capital of Hue, one of the first cities to fall to Viet Cong forces in mid-March.

In Wellington, New Zealand, a UN official, Ole Volting, said that almost all the displaced people in Vietnam are expected to be resettled in villages by the end of this month.

Mr. Volting, director of the External Affairs Division of the UN High Commission for Refugees, said that the agency was working closely with the new government to provide medical and food aid as well as tools and agricultural seed.

## U.S., Saudis Promise Aid To Food Drive

By Flora Lewis

GENEVA, May 5 (NYT).—The United States and Saudi Arabia today promised "substantial" contributions to a new international fund to promote a big jump in food production in the developing countries, according to United Nations sources.

Neither the United States nor Saudi Arabia has set a figure on the amount of the contributions. It was reported. The sources said that Secretary of State Henry Kissinger plans to announce the U.S. target contribution in two weeks.

UN officials working on establishing the fund said that under the formula worked out for apportioning voluntary contributions, the U.S. share should be about \$200 million.

The pledges "in principle" were made at the closed two-day meeting of the World Food Council, which opened here today. The meeting is being attended by representatives from 34 countries, including the major traditional donors of foreign aid, nine oil-producing countries expected to become new donors and countries where starvation and widespread malnutrition threaten.

Outside Help

The decision to set up a special fund that would bring outside help to developing countries so that they could grow much more, rather than rely on food imports which they cannot afford, was made at last year's world food conference in Rome.

The goal is to raise the existing international total of aid for food from \$1.5 billion to \$2.5 billion a year by next year and to \$5 billion a year by 1980.

The hope of UN sponsors is to get enough pledges of aid to be able to put the new fund into operation by the beginning of next year.

It is based on the idea that the new oil-rich and the old industrial-rich countries can be persuaded to contribute on a 50-50 basis to enable poor countries to come nearer to feeding themselves.

## Heat Wave Kills 390

RANGOON, May 5 (Reuters).—About 390 persons have died in a heat wave in Mandalay, 300 miles north of here, the official Hanthawaddy Daily reported today.



Buddhist monk conducting outdoor service for Vietnamese refugees in California.

## Easing of Views Is Predicted

## Hostility in U.S. to Refugees Analyzed

By William Greider

WASHINGTON, May 5 (WP).—"Gooks, Go Home," the placard in Arkansas said. Elsewhere, the message was less crude but the same. Public officials whined about the cost. Congressmen received letters of protest. A Gallup poll reported that a majority of Americans would not welcome the Vietnamese refugees, 54 per cent to 36 per cent.

"It's very troubling," said David Riesman, a Harvard sociologist and student of the American character. "Americans are full of self-pity. We are all justifying our grievances by striking out at others. The national mood is poisonous and dangerous, and this is one symptom—striking out at helpless refugees whose number is infinitesimal."

What happened to change public attitudes so much? No one can say for certain, and there is some hope among thoughtful observers that this first burst of hostility toward the Vietnamese refugees will fade quickly, replaced by a more generous mood.

After all, the United States absorbed 400,000 displaced persons from Eastern Europe after World War II. It took in 200,000 East Germans who were fleeing from a Communist government in the early 1950s. It celebrated, almost euphorically, the arrival of 40,000 Hungarians—"freedom fighters" in the anti-Soviet uprising of 1956. During the last 15 years, America has absorbed, at great expense, more than 675,000 refugees from Cuba.

## Utter Defeat

The difference in 1975 is potent. The long and costly war is over, the U.S. ally defeated. Now a total of 55,000 refugees from South Vietnam have been declared eligible for admission and 75,000 more may be added to the influx if the government approves.

The speculative explanations range from a latent racism aimed at Orientals, suddenly brought to the surface by the sorry climax in Vietnam, to more complicated theories about public frustration. "Obviously, people are different with non-white races," Amitai Etzioni, director of Columbia University's Center for Policy Research, said. "It's widely suggested that we would not have dropped the atomic bomb on a white country. People in California have often talked about being overrun by the 'yellow hordes.' The color line has often affected how Americans feel about things."

Yet every year, without fanfare or controversy, Asian nations—China, the Philippines, India—are leading sources of immigrants. So the resentment must involve something deeper than the "mere gook" syndrome, the GI slang which soldiers sarcastically used to justify the casual killing of Asians in the war.

Political Frustration

The frustration may be political, a pent-up disgust with the war, with its high cost, even with the ally whom America tried to help.

The major thing, said Nathan Glazer, co-author of "Beyond the Melting Pot," is the change in the way people see America's role in the world.

"With the Hungarians and the Cubans, it was fighting Communism," and people supported that in the 1950s and the early 1960s," Mr. Glazer said. "Now they're given up on that view... I don't think we feel on the same side politically as the South Vietnamese. The press has been so hostile to them. They've been described as corrupt, so unable to defend themselves."

Mr. Riesman sees a peculiar

coming together in the public

resentment—the working-class and the upper-income elite, both hostile toward the South Vietnamese for different reasons.

"The middle Americans, ordinary working people, don't like war and sacrifice, they don't like wages, as the British would say," Mr. Riesman said. "The educated of the anti-war movement, especially the young, always had an extraordinary callousness toward the South Vietnamese."

Against "Turners" "So we have middle America, which never accepts 'turners' anyway. Then we have the enlightened America which neither has sympathy for nor knowledge of South Vietnamese, which re-

## Feuds, Lack Of Plans in U.S. Pullout

(Continued from Page 1)

pushed hard, with the embassy pressuring the Saigon government to accelerate granting exit permits and special passes for Vietnamese dependents and U.S. employees. In some cases, the embassy actually helped in secretly taking Vietnamese out of the country without official permission.

But there appeared to be little coordination or careful planning to distinguish between cases of Vietnamese seriously endangered and those who merely wanted to leave.

Thus, for instance, a Vietnamese who had worked 10 years for the CIA in Pleiku before it was abandoned to the Communists discovered that no one in the embassy would help him after he had managed to flee to Saigon. All his friends from the agency had already been transferred out of Vietnam and there was no one who recognized him.

By contrast, on Saturday, April 28, a U.S. Embassy car pulled up in front of Annie's Bar on Tu Do Street in Saigon and took away three bar girls carrying their suitcases.

Perhaps the worst case of confusion involved the U.S. Consulate General in Can Tho, the center of military Region IV, in the Mekong Delta.

Officials from the consulate said they were not given notice to evacuate their Vietnamese personnel until 11:30 a.m. Tuesday, when they were suddenly ordered to withdraw only the remaining Americans. By that time, the final emergency evacuation had already begun in Saigon.

As a result, the Can Tho office, acting on its own at the last minute, was able to get out only 42 of its 573 Vietnamese employees and 213 of more than 3,000 Vietnamese dependents.

A Can Tho official who made three special trips to Saigon in the last week to discuss evacuation was reportedly turned away with the answer that Mr. Martin would not accept pulling out the Vietnamese employees.

The Can Tho Consulate General group eventually escaped down the Bassac River to the South China Sea aboard two Navy landing craft which had been procured a week earlier.

## Israeli Test Vote Won by Regime

JERUSALEM, May 5 (AP).—The Israeli government today defeated, 59 to 47, a no-confidence motion in parliament over disclosures of corruption and poor management at lower levels of the administration.

The rightist Likud opposition offered the motion after the state offered the motion after the watchdog over the administration, published reports of malpractice in various government ministries.

The most controversial disclosures dealt with bribery and mismanagement in the Defense Ministry, a highly-regarded institution in Israel.

gards them all as corrupt carpet-

bagger. Chalmers Johnson, a scholar specializing in Asian affairs at the University of California, said he was having dinner the other night with a Berkeley faculty colleague who was a Hungarian refugee. "He said it just scared him to read what was being said about the refugees now, and he hoped that Americans never found themselves in the same position," Mr. Johnson remarked.

"From everything we know about this population, this is one of the most attractive groups of immigrants we are ever likely to get."

## Educational Attainment

Orientals generally have the highest educational attainment among ethnic minorities and these Vietnamese, coming largely from the city of Saigon, will be "much more sophisticated in terms of linguistic ability and education than the Asian immigrants overall, most of whom, after all, were working population," Mr. Johnson said.

Furthermore, he said, he suspects that the Vietnamese immigrants, contrary to popular impression, will include a lot of schoolteachers and clerks, women and children and elderly—instead of a concentration of war profiteers and thugs.

"This reaction may change," Mr. Johnson said, when we know more about them. The press has suggested that they are all cut-throats from the Phoenix program, whereas most of them are likely to be, as in the Cuban and Hungarian situations, intellectuals and teachers."

Mr. Etzioni also thinks the initial shocked reaction of Americans will pass, that six months from now the refugees will be absorbed without noteworthy dislocations and the public will forget it was upset.

## 4 Seize, Torture Girl, 9, at Soviet Mission in N.Y.C.

NEW YORK, May 5 (NYT).—Three men and an armed, Russian-speaking woman wearing ski masks reportedly invaded the grounds of a Soviet diplomatic residence in upper Manhattan Saturday night and briefly abducted and tortured a 9-year-old girl after terrorizing a group of children at play.

According to a police officer, Soviet authorities reported that the four adults accosted a group of children playing next to the 20-story residence tower shortly before dusk.

When the woman, armed with a pistol, said, "Hands up, give your money," in Russian, all the children ran away except a girl identified as Nalasha Blodnikova, who had arrived in the United States two days before.

The four assailants allegedly forced the 9-year-old child to a lot at the back of the property where they tied her to a tree, hit her in the face, scraped her wrists with a knife and then released her to run back to the residence, saying that if she did not return with money they would kill her. The abductors then apparently fled.

The police and the FBI acknowledged officially that they were investigating a kidnapping. Soviet spokesmen could not be reached for comment.

## Kenya Museum's Meteorite Taken

NAIROBI, May 5 (Reuters).—Thieves stole a meteorite from the Kenyan National Museum here during the weekend, according to Richard Leakey, director of the museum.

The meteorite fell in Kenya at Meru more than 80 years ago and was one of the few to have been recovered here.

"The thieves apparently thought it was a valuable gemstone but it is only a piece of iron slag. I hope they will return it or leave it where it can be found because it is of scientific value," Mr. Leakey said.

## Worldwide Military Strategy

## U.S. Reviews Force Commitments

By Drew Middleton

NEW YORK, May 5 (NYT).—The United States, according to senior Defense Department officials, has begun a review of its military position in the world after the defeat of South Vietnam's government forces.

The officials emphasized that the review would deal more with the deployment of military units that support the nation's treaty commitments than with the political commitments themselves. They said that they did not expect any change in the nation's treaty commitments in the Western Pacific and Europe but that they did expect lively discussion on questions such as how much strategic air power should be maintained in Southern Asia and whether the United States should concentrate more men, ships and aircraft in the troubled Mediterranean.

"We will have to decide whether, even with our disappointments of the Vietnam war, we are going to maintain our position in the world and provide the necessary strength for a worldwide military equilibrium," Defense Secretary James Schlesinger said in an interview.

"A decade ago," he said, "the United States was held in such awe that it did not have to exercise diplomatic pressures and, if it did, it had a high hope that the diplomatic pressures would be successful. It did not have to have recourse to force."

## "Awe... Diminished"

"The awe in which the United States previously was held has sharply diminished," and this is a factor behind the review, he said. But Mr. Schlesinger also noted that it is "very hard for a great power to reconsider its commitments" unless such reconsiderations would result in very large financial savings.

The outlook, then, is for discussion—but little more—of U.S. military commitments. After the fall of South Vietnam and Cambodia, 41 such commitments remain, ranging in extent from the North Atlantic Treaty to a security-assistance agreement with Tunisia.

Public discussion and congressional demands for a cutback, Defense Department officials expect, may center on the military commitment to South Korea, where there are 30,000 American troops.

But officials warned any such change would have grave psychological impact upon the South Koreans, and any American military review must consider its effect on allies.

Sweeping changes in deployments appear to be ruled out, and the principal change, Mr. Schlesinger feels, is likely to occur in the strategic orientation of the services.

## Mediterranean Review

The review is likely to take into account primarily the changing situation in the Mediterranean area from the Iberian Peninsula eastward.

Portugal, Mr. Schlesinger said, "is a serious problem." Defense Department officials with access to intelligence reports are not reassured by the gains registered by non-Communist parties in the elections last month. Some analysts believe that the gains will spur the Communists to tighten their grip on the centers of power—the armed forces and the police.

In Spain, "a succession crisis" is likely after the death of Generalissimo Francisco Franco. In Yugoslavia, a similar crisis is likely after the death of President Tito.

The Defense Department's assessment of Soviet attitudes toward Yugoslavia is that Moscow would like to restore its hegemony. While Marshal Tito, the symbol of Yugoslav national independence, lives, a move toward such restoration could entail a major operation that might be offensive to other Communist parties in Europe.

The situation at the eastern end of the Mediterranean has created the gravest apprehension. Mr. Schlesinger said: "We are in a position, which is a very peculiar one, of bearing down very hard on what has been one of our most faithful allies, namely Turkey."

The Middle East, in the view of senior Defense Department officials, is "liable to blow up at any time."

However, military as well as political opinion within the Defense Department argues that, although the Middle East situation remains volatile, Israel—as Mr. Schlesinger expressed the view—"is stronger in every way than she was in 1973" at the time of the October war.

Beyond the concern about the

Middle East lies the problem of Iran. The situation there is "satisfactory," Mr. Schlesinger said, but everything depends on the Shah.

The death of Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, Defense Department officials say, would throw the entire Iran-Pakistan area into turmoil and might tempt the Soviet Union to undertake political or military adventures aimed at gaining a port on the Indian Ocean.

Regarding Europe, Mr. Schlesinger does not expect any trouble in what is "still the most critical and vulnerable area of the free world" as long as the American deployment in north-west Europe remains at approximately its present strength—300,000 soldiers, sailors and airmen.

He does feel, however, that America's European allies tend to discount the strength of the Soviet forces deployed against NATO.

His major concern is not about the Soviet Union's superiority in conventional forces—4 million men, compared with 2 million for the United States—or on the prospects for "essential equivalence" in nuclear forces.

Rather it rests on the question of America's willingness to maintain a defense posture sufficient to deter Soviet adventures. At the moment, he feels that "events are moving so

well for the Soviet Union" that its leaders would be reluctant to test American determination.

The major issue, Mr. Schlesinger believes, is how far the American people will allow the international situation to deteriorate before they raise themselves for a national effort. He said that it was like the Korean war to alter present attitudes.

## William Sullivan Confident

KINGSTON, Jamaica, May 5 (UPI).—Prime Minister Gough Whitlam of Australia, which was one of the few allies of the United States in the Vietnam war, said yesterday that he is convinced that the war was a mistake but he will continue to trust U.S. power and promote it.

In a news conference at a meeting here of British Commonwealth heads of government, Mr. Whitlam, who will go to Washington Wednesday for a two-day stay, said: "America has been in and will be for many years the greatest military power in the world. Even now on America's commitments will have to depend on both the administration and Congress."

He said that no one in Congress had ever expressed any disapproval of the U.S. military treaty with Australia and New Zealand and he did not doubt that the U.S. government could be counted on to keep that commitment.



HOW TO ESCAPE A TOWERING INFERNO—A truck-mounted aerial platform capable of reaching a height of 150 feet was demonstrated in Boreham Wood, England, carrying out mock evacuations from 16th floor.

## U.S., Russia Draw Criticism In Review of Nuclear Accord

GENEVA, May 5 (UPI).—After five years in force, the nuclear nonproliferation treaty came up for review today with the two superpowers being pressed on their contribution to slowing the nuclear arms race.

UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim opened the four-week conference with a warning that more and more nations now have the technology and means to make their own nuclear weapons.

Mr. Waldheim said the treaty, adhered to by more than 90 countries, is the best alternative to a world in which nuclear weapons "are owned by the many and not by the few."

He told the United States and Soviet Union, however, that the nonproliferation pact calls for measures to cease the nuclear arms race as well as hindering non-nuclear-weapon nations to renounce atomic arms. He called on the conference to study in detail the question of using nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes.

Several major countries, including Brazil and Argentina, refused to sign the pact because they want to keep open options for peaceful nuclear explosions.

Other major nations which have ignored the treaty are Egypt, Israel, India, Pakistan and South Africa. India exploded a nuclear device a year ago. China and France, both nuclear powers, also have refused to adhere to the pact.

American and Soviet officials said they expect considerable criticism from non-nuclear nations on the slow rate of progress made at the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks.

The conference, with representatives from nearly 60 nations, will work on a series of resolutions dealing with nuclear disarmament, peaceful explosions, ways to safeguard increasing amounts of nuclear materials and other issues.

Nonaligned, non-nuclear countries, headed by Mexico, are complaining that the two superpowers are not fulfilling their side of the treaty by taking concrete steps toward reducing nuclear arsenals.

These states maintain that the Americans and Russians today have larger arsenals and more powerful weapons systems than they had when the treaty was negotiated in 1969 at the Geneva Disarmament Conference.

## CDU Rejects an All-Party Regime in Saar

SAARBRÜCKEN, West Germany, May 5 (Reuters).—The Social Democratic party today proposed an all-party government in the Saarland to break the deadlock created by yesterday's state elections in which the governing Christian Democrats and the two opposition parties tied with 25 seats each.

But the proposal by the local SPD party chairman, Friedel Lepple, was immediately rejected by the CDU, which has ruled the Saarland for the last 19 years.

It said an all-party government was an instrument for times of crisis and this was not the case now.

At the same time, the state premier, Franz Josef Roeder, repeated the CDU offer to form a coalition government with either

the SPD or the small Free Democratic party.

The SPD and FDP are allied in Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's federal coalition government in Bonn, and have several times pledged not to join "hostile camps."

Should they stick to the promise, Mr. Roeder will form a minority government and keep this small border state's three seats in the Bundestag, the upper house of the federal parliament.

Mr. Schmidt's SPD-FDP coalition has a secure majority of 48 seats in the Bundestag (lower house), but the CDU holds a one-seat majority in the Bundestag, which consists of representatives of the state governments.

The CDU's edge in this chamber has in the past blocked or

delayed government legislation passed earlier by the lower house if the government coalition secured the Saarland's Bundestag seats, it would be freed of this constraint.

The Saarland elections took place at the same time as state elections in North Rhine-Westphalia, West Germany's most industrialized and populous state. There, the SPD-FDP coalition fended off a major challenge by the conservative opposition. I kept its 10-seat majority in the state parliament in Düsseldorf.

The voting, which followed several major setbacks for the government parties during the last two years, was the last major electoral contest before the next general elections, due in November of next year.

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## News Analysis

## Kissinger-Congress Rift Is Wide

By Murray Marder

WASHINGTON, May 5 (UPI)—The Ford administration is emerging from the climax of the Indochina war with a large, residual problem: the Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and Congress.

Suspicion between Congress and the executive branch increased during the evacuation from Saigon.

In interviews at the end of a turbulent week, aides to Mr. Kissinger privately expressed the belief that the tensions have now declined and will ebb away as the Vietnam anguish recedes. "This suspicion reached the point of irrationality," a high-ranking official said. After Vietnam, and the demands for Mr. Kissinger's resignation, Mr. Kissinger's status in Congress "cannot go anywhere but up, I think," he said hopefully.

Not necessarily, reply some of the most seasoned specialists on Congress.

"Contagion of Distrust" Many believe that the pervasive mood of suspicion on Capitol Hill, which one described as "the contagion of distrust," will not auto-



Henry Kissinger

over executive dominance in foreign affairs is over." Mr. Kissinger has laid out his version of the central issue to be resolved:

"The question is whether the Congress will go beyond the setting of guidelines to the conduct of tactics; whether it will deprive the executive of discretion and authority in the conduct of diplomacy, while at the same time remaining institutionally incapable of formulating or carrying out a clear national policy of its own."

This formulation is regarded in Congress as a typical example of Mr. Kissinger's leading the question.

"What they've got up there [in Congress] right now is an attitude of anarchy," a Kissinger associate protested.

"They've overturned the seniority system in the House on committee control," a frustrated official said. "Nobody is in control in the House or the Senate. The old power centers are gone. You cannot count on anybody's support in this country. We have to search out the centers of interest, the centers of influence. Do we have to bargain with every individual House member, every senator? Who speaks for the United States?"

"It may look like anarchy," a Senate specialist conceded, "for it will be a groping process. It will not be merely a process of ratification. They [the executive branch] are going to have to trim the kind of arrogance we have had for years. I think it will be healthy—very healthy."

During the last two weeks, Mr. Kissinger has surprised some of his closest associates by his tempered attitude in private. A foreign caller told friends he found the secretary "serene." "Under control," was the way a Kissinger aide described the secretary. "His humor is still there."

There is a message in Mr. Kissinger's camp, however, over what is seen as persistent "sniping" at him by White House aides. Mr. Ford last month twice expressed total support of Mr. Kissinger both as secretary of state and as national security adviser, saying no one on his staff suggested to him that Mr. Kissinger should leave office.

Danger Sign But the need for constant reaffirmations of support is a danger sign of its own.

Some observers are convinced that Mr. Kissinger wrote off Vietnam long ago.

When the unconditional surrender of Saigon occurred Wednesday, just hours after Mr. Kissinger publicly held out some hope for a final "sort of negotiation," he and the Ford administration remained virtually silent on 30 years of U.S. involvement in Vietnam.

Now Mr. Kissinger has a pre-occupying schedule in the weeks and months ahead, allowing little time for assessment of "the impact of Indochina."

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee is scheduled to ask him tomorrow about the outlook for U.S. policy in the Far East and in the Middle East. A House International Relations subcommittee has called for "the fully comprehensive and truly objective analysis of America's position in the world since World War II."

The world will not pause while the United States reassesses. Foreign ministers of the Organization of American States will meet in Washington this week.

Mr. Ford at the end of this month will go to Europe for NATO summit talks, plus his first encounter with Egyptian President Anwar Sadat in Salzburg, and trips to Spain and Italy. Mr. Ford also will meet in Washington with Israeli Premier Yitzhak Rabin.

The U.S.-Soviet Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT) in Geneva have run into serious snags. These problems are one of the reasons for delaying the scheduled Ford-Brezhnev talks in Washington until the fall.

Mr. Kissinger on his own can deliver nothing on these or other major international issues. Nor can Congress itself negotiate. Each is a hostage to the other.

"We don't have to be panicked into falling apart" in the wake of Vietnam, a State Department official said. "What we do have to decide is where we are going and how do we get there," he added.

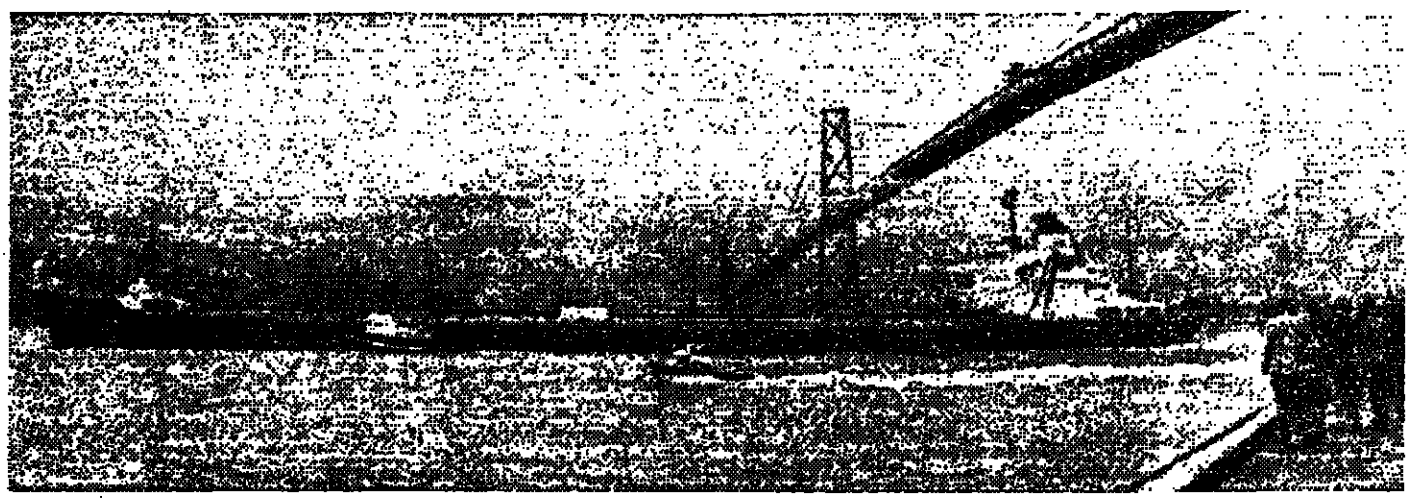
Italy Considering \$70 Million in Aid To Newspapers

ROME, May 5 (UPI)—Italy is about to make a 44-billion-lire (\$70-million) annual gift to its deficit-burdened press. Draft legislation prepared by the government and expected to be enacted speedily by parliament would introduce a system of state subsidies to daily newspapers and magazines.

The \$70-million contribution, to be made during each of the next three years, is meant to enable the press to meet the cost of newsprint. The sharply increased price of newsprint accounts for much of the \$180 million that Italy's 80 newspapers lost during 1974.

The bill would also provide for loans at 5-per-cent interest for the publishing industry. The intention is to help the press buy modern equipment to cut production costs.

The combined sales of newspapers in Italy amount to little more than 5 million copies daily,



RECORD CARGO—The supertanker Amoco Cairo leaving Vancouver, British Columbia, last weekend with the world's largest shipment of grain. The cargo of 4.3 mil-

lion bushels of utility wheat and 20,000 tons of rapeseed is a gift from Canada to Bangladesh. The ship is largest commercial vessel ever to call at Vancouver.

## Payoffs Are Way of Life, Business

## U.S. Firms Justify Bribery Abroad as a Common Practice

By Michael C. Jensen

(This is the second of two articles.)

NEW YORK (UPI)—Although many Americans profess astonishment and sometimes disgust at reports of bribery and under-the-table gratuities offered abroad, such practices are also widespread in this country.

Gifts, some of them lavish, often are pressed on officials with purchasing responsibilities in the United States and many corporate contributions to political campaigns were uncovered during the Watergate investigations.

Furthermore, American companies are quick to point out that their competitors also employ such methods, making it more difficult to resist the pressures.

For example, the president of a French-based company in international transport won contracts from a Foreign Ministry official by seeing that he found his way to one of the exclusive and illegal brothels of Paris. He said he clinched the contract by

giving the official's wife a high-speed, electric sewing machine from Switzerland.

Placed with such an atmosphere, some American companies say they have no choice but to compete on equal terms.

In India, for example, there are about 40 American companies, and it is widely believed that many of them deal with "bribe officers" who in turn bribe Indian officials.

These companies make donations to political parties, spend money to maintain lobbies inside the government and in Parliament and provide other inducements such as liquor supplies, entertainment in luxury hotels and hospitality outside India when officials are traveling.

In many countries, corruption in the military is widespread, particularly where officers are poorly paid and have major responsibilities.

Corruption surfaced in the Brazilian Army's Quartermaster Corps in 1970 when an investigation was ordered into allegations that a dozen officers had received

kickbacks from civilian contractors who supplied food and equipment. Some sources said the bribes totaled as much as \$5 million.

The importance that American companies attach to employing local representatives abroad was demonstrated by ITT in mid-1971 after Salvador Allende, a Marxist, was elected president of Chile.

Moved Quickly Confronted with a hostile regime and anxious to protect its telephone properties, ITT moved quickly to foster better relations. In a memo to P. J. Dunleavy, who is now president of ITT, J. W. Guilfoyle, another ITT executive, related what had been done to try to improve matters for the company.

He said that two ITT officials were meeting with a Dr. Schaulson, "the consultant I obtained on our last trip" to determine the outcome of Dr. Schaulson's discussions with Mr. Allende.

"Schaulson is a lawyer and a former politician," Mr. Guilfoyle wrote, "and is considered friendly with Allende and, as a Christian Democrat, is not committed to the UP [Mr. Allende's party]."

Later, despite the hiring of Dr. Schaulson, Chile expropriated the telephone company and ITT was subsequently compensated by a U.S. agency that insures overseas investments.

ITT, in response to a query, confirmed that it had hired a Chilean legal consultant but declined to confirm that it was a Dr. Schaulson. The company said it had hired the consultant on the advice of its Chilean outside counsel.

Northrop Case The Senate Foreign Relations Subcommittee on Multinational Corporations is investigating Northrop Corp.

In this case, a private report written by the accounting firm of Ernst & Ernst disclosed that Northrop made more than \$9 million worth of consultants' payments in 1971, then \$7.8 million in 1972 and \$12.9 million more in 1973. The report pointed out that the aircraft manufacturer employed 400 to 500 consultants and agents in the 1971-73 period.

The SEC is looking into these overseas disbursements, which it says were made "without adequate records or controls." The commission also says there was no indication whether services provided in exchange for the \$30 million were "commensurate with the amounts paid."

An internal Northrop memorandum included in the report was from James Allen, a former Northrop executive, to Thomas Jones, Northrop's chief executive. In the memo, Mr. Allen described attempts by the company to sell its P-39 aircraft to the Netherlands and he told of his discussions with William Savy, a European consultant.

The memo said: "Depending upon developments in the Netherlands and the situation in France, he [Mr. Savy] anticipates that commitments of a substantial nature may have to be made and made soon."

He said that he did not like to go ahead even preliminarily unless he is covered by adequate funds. He suggested we send an advance of \$80,000 to him at Eindhoven, in Basel, to cover the Netherlands operation and an equivalent amount to him directly to cover the more sensitive French operation."

Ruby Mine. Another instance of high-level dealings between Americans and foreign officials took place in Kenya. This involved John Saul, a U.S. geologist who attempted to develop a ruby mine in Tsavo National Park.

Mr. Saul and his partner, Elliott Miller, gave a 51-per-cent interest in the mine to a group of Kenyan politicians, including the country's Vice-President, Daniel Arap Moi.

However, the Americans were expelled from Kenya when they resisted pressures to take in more partners. A new claim on the mine was subsequently filed by a Greek entrepreneur who is

## U.S. Unit Sees Lax Control Of Bias Laws

Says Executive Fails To Apply Own Rules

By Eileen Shanahan

WASHINGTON, May 5 (UPI)—The General Accounting Office charged the government yesterday with failing totally to enforce its own orders requiring government contractors to follow anti-discrimination employment practices.

The agency said that enforcement of the decade-old law was so lax that nobody in the government even had a list of all the contractors subject to it.

The agency, which audits and oversees the performance of the executive branch on behalf of Congress, said that it had found a pattern of "almost nonexistence of enforcement actions." It added that the pattern could lead government contractors to believe "that the compliance agencies do not intend to enforce" them.

The 1965 order prohibits federal contractors from discriminating on the basis of race, sex, creed or national origin.

Other conclusions in the GAO study included the following:

• Despite regulations that require a finding of compliance with the anti-discrimination rules in advance of the granting of any contract of \$1 million or more, no such finding was made in 30 per cent of a sample group of contracts studied by the agency.

• Although the anti-discrimination order has been in effect for 10 years, only one contractor has been barred from bidding on future contracts because of failure to comply.

• Agencies with responsibility for enforcing the order continue to negotiate with contractors, hoping for voluntary compliance, far past established deadlines.

• Government agencies, including the Defense Department, are approving contractors' affirmative action programs that do not conform with the government's guidelines.

The agency with the main responsibility for enforcing the order is the Office of Federal Contract Compliance in the Labor Department.

The GAO said that, despite the department's insistence that it was doing a great deal to implement the executive order, "one of the basic points of this report is that the Office of Federal Contract Compliance was not devoting adequate resources" to monitoring the enforcement activities of the other federal agencies.

## Polls Find Ford Is More Popular Than His Policies

WASHINGTON, May 5 (UPI).

President Ford has far more personal popularity with the American people than do his major policies, according to the findings of two months of national and regional polls.

The polls show that 51 per cent of those surveyed approved of the way Mr. Ford is doing his job, compared with 38 per cent who disapproved.

In the study, paid for by the Republican National Committee, two issues dominated all others when respondents were asked the No. 1 problem facing the country. Inflation led with 43 per cent and unemployment was second with 23 per cent. Political corruption and lack of leadership was a distant third with 7 per cent.

When asked which issue they considered to be most important for them personally, 6 out of 10 mentioned unemployment. The 4 others said it was inflation.

On economic issues, Mr. Ford was rated good or better by 37 per cent, fair by 35 per cent and poor by 21 per cent. However, he gained 4 per cent in the good rating from February to March.

## Ulster Prepares For Convention

BELFAST, May 5 (UPI).

Leaders of Northern Ireland's new constitutional convention met for the first time today.

The informal meeting brought together heads of eight political factions and Sir Robert Lowry, who will preside when the full 78-member convention holds its first session. The session will convene at 12:30 p.m. Thursday.

Those attending the meeting today decided to set up an all-party committee to draw up rules of procedure and report back to the convention.

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## Albee Play Is Cited

## Biographies by Malone, 83, Caro Win Pulitzer Prizes

By Peter Kihns

NEW YORK, May 5 (UPI)—Two contrasting biographies carried off 1975 Pulitzer Prizes today—Robert Caro's controversial, current-event "The Power Broker: Robert Moses and the Fall of New York," and the first five volumes of the still-in-progress "Jefferson and His Time," by Dumas Malone. At 83, Prof. Malone is the oldest Pulitzer winner.

The drama prize went to Edward Albee for his "Seascape," a philosophical comedy. The second such award for him, it follows "Delicate Balance" in 1967. He at first thought of rejecting the earlier award because he was upset over the failure of his greatest success, "Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?" to win in 1963.

In Journalism the Gold Medal for Public Service went to the Boston Globe for "massive and balanced coverage of the Boston school desegregation crisis."

The Xenia (Ohio) Daily Gazette won the general local reporting prize for coverage of a tornado that devastated its city. The Indianapolis Star won the special investigation reporting award for "disclosures of local police corruption and dilatory law enforcement."

Jurors' Names Published A departure in the awards was that, for the first time, the membership of the seven juries making initial recommendations in letters, drama and music for the prizes was made public.

An issue which has been called the "continual all-America emphasis of the prizes" reappeared when it was learned that the general nonfiction jury's first unanimous recommendation was for "Superman" by Noel Mostert.

This was passed over by the advisory board on the Pulitzer Prizes in favor of the alternative recommendation, "Pilgrim at Tinker Creek" by Annie Dillard.

The terms of the prize require a book in this category to be "by an American." The juror—chairman John Barkham, Maurice Dobler and William Hogan, all critics—noted that Mr. Mostert, born in South Africa, was a Canadian citizen and suggested this might make him an "American." The advisory board did not agree.

Of the other awards for letters, the fiction prize went to "The Killer Angels," by Michael Shaara, a re-creation of the Battle of Gettysburg from the viewpoint of historic personages.

Poetry Award The poetry award was won by "Purple Island," by Gary Snyder, an effort to "hark again to these roots" of the peoples of North America.

Prof. Malone's "Jefferson and His Time," on which he is still writing a sixth volume, won in the category of history.

Mr. Caro's 1,248-page life of Mr. Moses pictured the great builder of public works and parks as an idealist who slipped from his first principles and whose projects promoted the automobile and an exodus from the city.

The other cultural award, the prize for music, went to a composition for medium voice and piano, "From the Diary of Virginia Woolf," by Dominick Argento, a professor of the University of Minnesota.

In Journalism, the prize for editorial cartooning went to a comic strip for the first time, the winner being Gary Trudeau, 25-year-old artist who draws "Doonesbury," syndicated to more than 300 newspapers.

Other Journalism awards included: National reporting: Donald Barrett and James Steele of the Philadelphia Inquirer. International reporting: William Mullen, a white reporter, and Orville Carter, a black photographer, of the Chicago Tribune. Editorial writing: John Maurice of the Charleston (West Virginia) Daily Mail. Spot news photography: Gerald Gay of the Seattle Times. Feature photography: Matthew Lewis of The Washington Post.

Commentary: Mary McGorray of the Washington Star. Criticism: Roger Ebert, film critic of the Chicago Sun Times. Aside from the Pulitzer Service Gold Medal, the prizes carried with them checks for \$1,000, except that the national and international reporting awards were divided between the two winners in each team.

## New Bomb Threat At French A-Plant

MULHOUSE, France, May 5 (AP)—Police evacuated 1,000 construction workers at the Fessenheim nuclear power plant site in eastern France today after a telephone warning of a new bomb planted on the site where two devices exploded Saturday.

The latest threat was from a caller who claimed to represent "the Baader-Meinhof Group" of West German anarchists. The caller said that, unless the gang members detained in Germany were released, the bomb would be exploded. No bomb was found.

## 40 Iranian Students Stage Vienna Protest

VIENNA, May 5 (UPI)—A group of 40 Iranian students began a four-day hunger strike here today to protest the alleged murder of nine political prisoners in an Iranian prison.

The students demanded that an international commission of jurists and physicians investigate the death of the nine members of the illegal Jassani group and the situation of political prisoners in Iran.

## Belgian Jail Guards Begin 3-Day Walkout

BRUSSELS, May 5 (AP)—Guards in Belgian jails walked out on a three-day strike today while clerks in the Ministry of Justice and inspectors in the judiciary police stopped work for brief periods to press pay demands.

Striking guards were replaced by state police and civil-defense aides.

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## But Aides Blame Church Expansionism

## Yugoslav Catholics Complain of New Pressures by Regime

By Dusko Doder

ZAGREB, May 5 (UPI)—Yugoslav Communist authorities are increasing pressure on the Roman Catholic Church here in what church sources describe as a renewed effort to limit their social, cultural and educational activities.

The Yugoslav Catholic press has reported a growing number of instances of harassment and intimidation of Catholics in the last three months, particularly in rural areas.

Paradoxically, the new church-state tensions have developed at a time of increased religious freedom following President Tito's formal reconciliation with the Holy See and his state visit to the Vatican four years ago.

About 6 million Roman Catholics live in Yugoslavia, mostly in the two northern republics of

Croatia and Slovenia. According to the church sources, more than 3 million of them are active Roman Catholics.

Sources of the current tensions focus on the areas of church education, Catholic organizations and access to the mass media.

The principal Catholic newspapers—Glas Concla, published here, and Druzina, published in Ljubljana, provided examples of official pressure against religious education. Such efforts were confined to the countryside, where the church is believed to be stronger than in large urban communities.

## Case of Discrimination

In some areas, according to the newspapers, students were required to provide information about their religious activities, apparently in an effort to intimidate them. In some instances, those who admitted to attending reli-

gious education classes were discriminated against.

In other areas, local priests established makeshift nursery schools and kindergartens in their offices for children whose parents were employed. Such attempts were viewed by the authorities as a subtle way by the church to influence the young.

According to Druzina, a Communist party organization in Ljubljana, the Slovenian capital, held a meeting recently to discuss ways for "preventing practicing believers from being elected to

responsible positions" in public and economic life.

The Vatican-Yugoslav rapprochement has undoubtedly secured better conditions for members of the church here. Catholic publications are flourishing and more churches have been built under the Communist government than in the entire period between the two world wars. About 4,000 students are attending 30 theological seminaries.

The government's subtle policy is designed to avoid church-state tensions while encouraging gradual secularization. The Roman Catholic leaders here reportedly fear that such a policy will undermine the church in the long run. As a result, according to some observers, tensions may have been precipitated by the church's attempts to broaden the scope of its activities, particularly among the youth.

## Arab Press Says Israelis Prepare Attack in East

BEIRUT, May 5 (UPI)—Arab newspapers today reported increased military tension along Israel's eastern borders.

The Jordanian newspaper Ad Dustour said that Israeli forces were massing along the cease-fire lines with Jordan and Syria. Last Thursday, the Jordanian newspaper Al Sabel said that Israel had closed all but two roads leading to the Jordan Valley which "proved" that it was preparing an attack.

Ad Dustour, quoting reports from Arab travelers on the West Bank, said, "huge Israeli forces, supported by armored vehicles, missiles and heavy field guns" had taken up positions along the cease-fire lines.

In Tel Aviv, an Israeli military spokesman declined to comment on the Jordanian newspaper reports.

## Bomb Victim Dies

JERUSALEM, May 5 (AP)—A 37-year-old Israeli died today of wounds he suffered in a terrorist bombing of a Jerusalem apartment building Saturday.

## Pope Greets Slavs

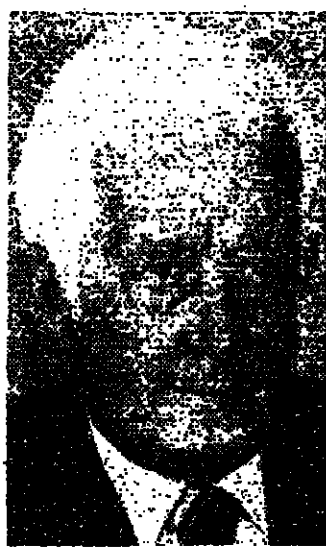
VATICAN CITY, May 5 (UPI)—Pope Paul VI received more than 14,000 Slavic Christians last weekend in a special Holy Year mass audience and told them to stay true to the faith despite Communist adversity. Most of the pilgrims came from Croatia.

The Pope exhorted them to "watch over your Christian heritage, guard it jealously, for the development of your homeland."

## Nightclub and Movies On Paris-Nice Trains

PARIS, May 5 (Reuters)—The state-run French railroad system is hitching a nightclub to overnight trains between Paris and the south of France this summer.

The bar-dancing car will be teamed with a new movie car at weekends on the overnight Paris-Nice run from June to September, the company said.



Kenneth Keating

## Rightist Youths Reported Held in Portuguese Plot

LISBON, May 5 (UPI)—A national newspaper said today that a Catholic plot to assassinate leading leftists had been uncovered in Oporto and several members of the rightist Social Democratic Center party's youth organization arrested.

A military spokesman confirmed that several members of the youth group have been detained but declined to comment on whether they were involved in an assassination plot as reported by the newspaper O Seculo.

The newspaper said the youths were involved in a group calling itself Revolutionary Catholic Front, which planned to mount a terrorist campaign against the Communist and radical in the ruling Armed Forces Movement.

The reported plot coincided with a warning from a top union official to workers to be alert for another rightist coup attempt against the military and their campaign to transform Portugal into a socialist state.

## Kenneth Keating, U.S. Ambassador to Israel

NEW YORK, May 5 (AP)—Kenneth B. Keating, 74, U.S. Ambassador to Israel and a former U.S. senator, died today at Columbia Presbyterian Medical Center.

Mr. Keating returned from his post in Jerusalem last month suffering from a heart ailment. He was a former ambassador to India and also a former congressman from Rochester, N.Y.

Secretary of State Henry Kissinger said today on learning of his death: "This country has lost a great public servant and a fine human being... He contributed enormously to American foreign policy... We'll all be the poorer for his death."

Mr. Keating was a popular figure in Israel, where he became U.S. ambassador in August, 1973.

Mr. Keating's three years as ambassador to India, from 1969 to 1972, were marked by a worsening of relations between the two countries. A low point occurred in 1971, when the United States opposed the Bangladesh independence movement. India supported the Bangladesh rebels in their attempt to secede from Pakistan.

As a Republican member of Congress, Mr. Keating was considered to belong to his party's liberal wing and had widespread support in overwhelmingly Democratic New York City. Despite this, he was unable to withstand a drive by the late Robert F. Kennedy in 1964 and lost the Senate seat he had held since 1958.

Mr. Keating was then named an associate justice of the New York Court of Appeals and was on the bench when former President Richard Nixon named him envoy to India.

## Moe Howard

LOS ANGELES, May 5 (UPI)—Moe Howard, 78, the last member of the slapstick comedy group The Three Stooges, died yesterday of lung cancer.

With his soup-bowl haircut,

## Obituaries

## Kenneth Keating, U.S. Ambassador to Israel

Moe started out as a single stooge in 1921 but was joined two years later by his brother, Shemp Howard.

He picked up Larry Fine in Chicago in 1925 and the Stooges went on to slug, punch, hit, slap and clown their way through about 200 movies.

The group featured its unique brand of knockabout comedy in a number of movies, beginning with "Soup to Nuts" in 1930 and "Dancing Lady," which starred Clark Gable and Joan Crawford. Shemp left the act in 1933 and was replaced by another brother,

Curley, who died in 1952. Shemp died three years later, and Moe and Mr. Fine were joined by Joe Deita to play the third partner. Fine died early this year.

## Bernard Ridder

WEST PALM BEACH, Fla., May 5 (AP)—Bernard Ridder, 92, chairman emeritus of the board of directors of Ridder Publishing, Inc., died today.

The Ridder organization owned or had a substantial interest in 19 daily newspapers in 10 states from Minnesota to the West Coast. In 1974, it merged with Knight Newspapers, Inc., from Knight-Ridder Newspaper, Inc., a 33-newspaper group with publications in 17 states.

## Gen Paul

PARIS, May 5 (AP)—General Paul, 80, who died last week will be at 11 a.m. tomorrow at Saint-Vincent Cemetery in Montmartre.

Born in Montmartre, Mr. Paul who became one of the leaders of the long line of painters of Old Montmartre, spent his lifetime in the same neighborhood where he was associated with Carco, Utrille, Coline, Marcel Aymé and numerous other artists and writers.

His works, a mixture of post-impressionist and abstract, are hung in many of the world's leading museums.

## Julio Alvarez del Vayo

GENEVA, May 5 (Reuters)—Julio Alvarez del Vayo, 84, a former Spanish Republican foreign minister, died in a hospital here Saturday.

He was ambassador in Moscow from 1933 to 1935 and was appointed foreign minister in a 1936 cabinet. After the Spanish Civil War, he became a journalist and author in the United States.

## Confidence Gain Seen in Europe

BRUSSELS, May 5 (UPI)—Consumer confidence is returning to Europe, the European Commission reported.

The monthly survey of the economies of 12 member nations reported overall gloom—lagging steel and auto industries, continued unemployment problems and inflation. But it said a survey of 40,000 European households showed "less pessimism for the coming 12 months."

Although inflation continues, those polled "are becoming aware of the initial effects of anti-inflation measures," it said. "Most of the consumers regard their personal financial situations as better than in the autumn of 1974." Only British and Irish consumers expect continued strong inflation, the survey said.

## South Africa Gets TV

JOHANNESBURG, May 5 (Reuters)—An estimated 80,000 South Africans today watched the first television show broadcast in the republic. The hour-long test show will pave the way for the introduction of full service next January.

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All curriculum vitae and enclosures supplied by unsuccessful applicants will definitely be returned.

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## Leftist Group Is Criticized By Holy See

Vatican Is Alarmed By Growing Faction

By Paul Hoffman

ROME, May 5 (NYT)—The Vatican is showing increasing concern over the progress and the activities of a left-wing Roman Catholic movement, Christians for Socialism, which started in Chile four years ago and has spread to other Latin American countries and to Europe.

The Vatican newspaper, L'Osservatore Romano, condemned the movement, which urges Marxist revolution, as "a mistaken answer" to social problems.

Christians for Socialism is believed to have several thousand militant members—priests and laymen—in Latin America, Spain, Italy and elsewhere. It is also known to have links with smaller socialist church groups.

The group was founded at a meeting of 30 Chilean priests in Santiago, in April, 1971, when the Marxist government of President Salvador Allende was in power. A Latin American meeting, with 400 priests from various countries attending, was held in Santiago in April, 1972.

According to the organization, the injustices of the capitalist system require revolutionary action to bring about Marxist solutions.

At a clandestine meeting of 200 members held in Avila, Spain, in January, 1973, a "decision for Marxism" was proclaimed. The movement said in a statement that members must consider it their duty to fight for socialism in the ranks of the Marxist political parties, "not as fellow travelers but, as simple and true militants."

Similar positions emerged at a conference of 2,000 in Bologna in September, 1973. Bishops' conferences in Chile and Spain have issued documents disavowing the movement. The Osservatore article, the first direct Vatican reaction, endorsed a comment by the Rev. Bartolomeo Sorge, editor of Civiltà Cattolica, the leading magazine of the Society of Jesus. Father Sorge denounced Christians for Socialism as an absurd attempt to merge the concept of salvation through Jesus with that of political liberation through revolutionary Marxism.

The article in L'Osservatore said that the church had come to grips with the capitalist system for more than a century, accepting its "positive aspects" and fighting its shortcomings. It noted that Catholic doctrine had been enriched by contributions from other social ideologies and experiences, meaning socialism. It rejected the thesis that capitalism could not be reformed.

### Kreisky Plans Visits

VIENNA, May 5 (Reuters)—Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky will visit Bulgaria from May 11 to 14 and Romania from May 17 to 20.



OPENING SOVIET GAMBIT—Classes in chess are a part of the Soviet education system, starting in elementary schools, such as this one in Pskov.

## EEC Weighs Aid for Portugal

BRUSSELS, May 5 (NYT)—Foreign ministers of the nine nations of the European Economic Community agreed today that a new trade and aid deal should be offered to Portugal as soon as possible.

The decision was reached in several hours of talks in which the ministers discussed political cooperation. They instructed the EEC's European Commission to prepare a report on how the Nine could best assist Portugal.

There will be a basic four-point plan which envisages EEC financial aid to promote Portugal's industrial development. Medium-size and small Portuguese companies would get professional assistance and management advisers from the EEC.

An investigation will be made into how social conditions can be improved for Portuguese workers in the EEC nations. For example, they may become eligible for social security benefits to which they are not now entitled.

Finally, the EEC is prepared to make commercial concessions to give Portugal better terms in its free-trade agreement with the Common Market, particularly in respect to agricultural products. As foreseen, the scheduled signing of the EEC-Israel trade agreement was postponed today. It is expected to take place next week in Strasbourg.

### A Correction

In the editions of May 2, the International Herald Tribune published a report, with a Washington Post credit, on a book called "A Bullet Dodged's Guide to Beirut." The story did not originate with The Washington Post and appears not to be true.

## After 2-Year Ban, Turkey Awaits Opium Poppy Harvest

By Joe Alex Morris Jr.

SULAYMANLI, Turkey, May 5.—The spring rains have ended here, and the opium poppy plants—looking much like dandelion weeds—are sprouting through the barren, sandy soil.

Within a month, they will burst forth in all their white and purple glory and the pods will swell. For the first time, following a two-year ban imposed under U.S. pressure, Turkey will be back in the ranks of the world's major opium producers.

The approaching poppy harvest will do little to ease Turkish-American relations, which deteriorated sharply in the wake of an arms embargo imposed by the U.S. Congress in February. But here in Afyon Province, the poor farmers view the approaching harvest with joy. For the farmers of Anatolia, cultivating the opium poppy is a way of life which dates back at least to Greco-Roman times and the ban was something they never understood.

After Friday prayers at the mosque, a group of farmers gathered recently in the office of Mehmet Aybay, 45, the mayor of this village of 4,000 inhabitants, to say what they thought about the poppy. Mr. Aybay, father of six, says he cannot support his family on the \$65 a month he is paid to run the village.

Expects Income to Rise

Setting his own example, the mayor has more than one acre planted with poppies and expects his income from the crop to be five times what he got from the wheat and sugar beets he had to plant during the last two years.

The farmers say they cannot understand the American concern over opium poppies. Mehmet Ozdemir, who has five children, saw it as a simple matter of parental authority. "Our grandfathers told us not to use it and it doesn't happen here," he said.

The farmers are fully backed by the politicians in Ankara. About 90,000 farmer-voters lost two-thirds of their income when the ban was imposed, Turkish officials claim, and 1,200 seed presses were forced to shut down. Officials estimate that as many as 1.5 million persons were directly or indirectly affected by the ban.

It was imposed by a caretaker government put into office in 1971 by the Turkish military, after both governmental and congressional threats from the United States to cut off aid. Washington sweetened the deal by offering a \$35-million subsidy to help tide the farmers over. Only one-third of that amount has been paid out. Turkish officials say the whole project was misconceived and gave the farmers only a fraction of their lost income.

Revert Lifted Ban

The ban was lifted by former Premier Bulent Ecevit in July, a move some Americans viewed as both a gesture to Turkish nationalism and anti-Americanism. Mr. Ecevit denies the charge today but he adds: "We reject the American assumption that Turkey must negotiate before we grow poppies again. No independent country negotiates its agricultural policy with another."

Conservative Premier Suleyman Demirel, who has since taken over, has no quarrel with Social Democrat Ecevit's policy on the poppy



KEEPING WARM—A researcher at the University of Washington's Infant Primate Research Laboratory in Seattle hit upon the idea of using battery-powered heated mittens to safeguard newborn monkeys rejected by their mothers. This one is a 13-day-old macaque.

but both insist it will be different this time around.

For the first time, Turkey has set up licensing and control organizations for poppy cultivation. The old method of harvesting the opium by lancing the poppy pod has been forbidden. The crop will be harvested in bulk and shipped off to refineries in Europe and America by the government's Soil Products Office.

The Turks insist the controls will work but others have their doubts, particularly if the official price is too low. It has not been announced yet but is expected to be around \$1 a kilo of bulk or \$10 a kilo of morphine base.

© Los Angeles Times.

## China Starts to Send Aides Abroad to Repay State Visits

By Joseph Lelyveld

HONG KONG, May 5 (NYT)—Drawing on an enlarged cast of government leaders, China is starting to repay the dozens of unreciprocated state visits that foreign leaders have made to Peking in the years since the "Cultural Revolution."

Until January, when the number of deputy premiers in Peking was increased from 2 to 12 as part of a general overhaul of the leadership, high-level contacts between the Chinese and other governments were virtually confined to the Chinese capital.

Sometimes it was suggested that Peking was reverting to the practices of the Ming and Ching dynasties when imperial China's concept of a diplomatic exchange was limited to the reception of a tribute at the court of the emperor.

Actually, the Chinese leadership was preoccupied with unresolved political issues at home and was stretched too thin to think of venturing abroad. Conceivably, it was also inhibited by the example of Liu Shao-chi, the deposed head of state who went abroad for three weeks in the spring of 1966 and thereby handed Chairman Mao Tse-tung an opportunity to undermine him.

Whatever the inhibitions, they now appear to be fading. The leadership may not have resolved all its differences but it has evidently agreed to submerge them to promote stability and economic growth. The emphasis is on domestic priorities but, as a by-product, there is a new sense of ease in Peking's handling of foreign contacts.

At one point last month, China had two deputy premiers out of

the country on state visits. Chen Yung-kuei journeyed to Mexico while Li Hsien-nien went to Pakistan and Iran. At the same time, a third deputy premier, Chang Chun-chiao, was playing host to the Premier of Tunisia, Hedi Nouria.

Soon thereafter, yet another deputy premier, Chi Teng-kuei, was put in charge of the reception for the visiting Belgian Premier, Leo Tindemans. Then Teng Hsiao-ping, who is first on the roster of deputy premiers and the emerging strongman in the new leadership, turned out to welcome the foreign visitor who was most important in Peking's eyes, Kim Il Sung, the North Korean leader.

On May 12, Mr. Teng is due to arrive in Paris on a state visit, his first trip to Western Europe in half a century. Now 71, he lived in France between 1920 and 1925 and it was there that he joined the Chinese Communist party.

Chou Indisposed

The division of labor among the deputy premiers is facilitated by the continuing indisposition of Premier Chou En-lai, who had to handle virtually all of China's diplomatic exchanges in the immediate aftermath of the "Cultural Revolution."

It is now a year since the Premier turned that responsibility over to Mr. Teng and withdrew discreetly to what is described as a "hospital" to engineer the political succession that seems to be under way. Foreigners who visit Mr. Chou in his retreat are impressed by his vigor. There is no way of knowing whether he plans to re-emerge.

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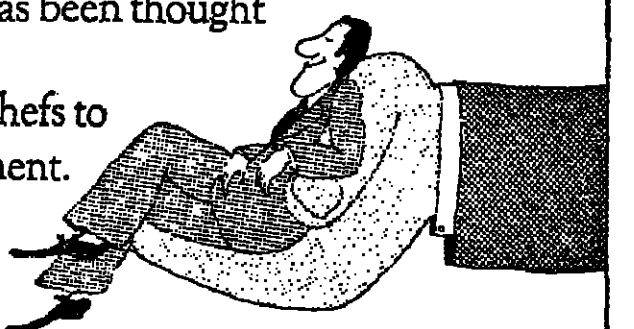
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## Ford-Brezhnev Summit

Postponement of the Ford-Brezhnev summit conference until the autumn is due primarily to technical difficulties in completing the strategic arms limitation treaty (SALT II) outlined in Vladivostok last November. The technical obstacles themselves can only be overcome by political compromises at the highest level, and these compromises have become difficult to tackle when détente and the broader Soviet-American relationship are under increasing strain.

Since the Vladivostok summit, the Soviet Union has repudiated the trade-emigration compromise laboriously worked out by Secretary of State Kissinger. Leonid Brezhnev has been seriously ill, and a struggle for the Kremlin succession may be under way. American mediation to achieve a second disengagement agreement by Israel and Egypt has broken down. Moscow now is maneuvering for a major Middle East role, as advocate of a united Arab position at a renewed Geneva conference.

Soviet arms in Indochina and Syria. Soviet diplomacy in the Middle East and Soviet-oriented Communist parties in Portugal and Italy have all contributed to a gradual destabilization of the world situation, from Saigon to Jerusalem. The NATO-Warsaw Pact talks in Vienna on mutual force reductions have bogged down, as have the Soviet-American negotiations to limit underground nuclear tests. The collapse of Cambodia and South Vietnam have turned tension into trauma, at least for the United States.

In these circumstances it is difficult to conceive of positive results emerging from a Brezhnev-Ford meeting before more progress has been made on the specific problems confronting the SALT negotiators. These involve means of verification and identification of sophisticated missiles on each side. The fact remains that Moscow and Washington have one overwhelming common interest with priority over all other disputes: The nuclear arms race must be curbed.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## 'We Have No Choice'

The antagonistic response of some Americans in and out of Congress to the prospect of granting refugee in the United States to 150,000 Vietnamese seeking asylum here recalls the worst days of McCarthyism a quarter-century ago. At that time, the late Senator McCarran of Nevada became the odious symbol for all that was ungenerous in the American attitude toward the admission of political and other refugees after World War II. A recrudescence of McCarthyism is the last thing Americans should want to see today.

The most immediate and obvious way for the Congress to demonstrate that Americans have not lost their moral sense as a result of the Vietnam tragedy is to grant President Ford's urgent request for sufficient funds to meet the expenses of transporting, housing and resettling those Vietnamese refugees who have managed to escape to this country. Senators Javits of New York and Pell of Rhode Island are sponsoring a bill to provide the requisite funds. The ultimate shame of American involvement in the Vietnam war would be the hesitation, or worse yet, refusal, to accept this much responsibility.

In fact, one of the few strands of glory that the United States has been able to retrieve

from the closing days—or years—of the Vietnam war consists of the success of the tremendous air and sea lift that rescued so many thousands of Vietnamese who had been associated in one way or another with the American involvement.

The attitude expressed by a few public officials—including Governor Brown of California—and many private citizens to the effect that the influx of Vietnamese is unwelcome because they will take needed jobs from Americans may be understandable but it is unwarranted. As Representative Morris Udall of Arizona has sensibly pointed out, the incoming Vietnamese will comprise a minuscule fraction of the labor force (certainly not more than one-tenth of 1 per cent); they total less than half the number of immigrants normally admitted to the United States annually; they are less than one-fifth the number of Cubans who came here after the Castro revolution.

"We have no choice," says Mr. Udall, "except to take them in."

He is right, on the grounds of humanitarianism, of decency and of political freedom—and as much for our own self-respect as for the Vietnamese.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### U.S. Defeat in South Vietnam

The Communist countries are a fact. We must reach an understanding with them all—including, of course, with future Vietnam—on a certain number of points. Each time that peaceful coexistence can be developed we shall have to strive to accentuate the détente and why not?—to develop friendship. But we simultaneously must make them understand, convince them that we won't go beyond a few lines of resistance judiciously chosen which we shall have to show ourselves determined to hold at any cost. Peace must not, peace cannot, be bought solely by means of setbacks and retreats. One of the conditions for peace, for us and for others, is force. It is in Europe and in Washington that the lessons from Phnom Penh and Saigon must be drawn. If we want to avoid hearing our own death knell in the silence of Phnom Penh and in the silence of Saigon, Europe must organize herself. America must pull herself together again, and do this very soon. It is very late in this history, in which we do not cease watching our decline with a mixture of fascinated anxiety and self-satisfaction. The West has long surprised the world by its capacity for spectacular and sudden recovery. Is it really too late this time?

—From Le Figaro (Paris).

The wisdom—or the weariness—of the American people, the difficult position in which their leaders find themselves and the proximity of elections make improbable the assumption that the United States might create the occasion for a revenge. But what must be feared is that the occasion might present itself under circumstances independent of American will. The Middle East or Asia might offer many such pretext. If she was provoked, America could not escape. She can hardly afford losing another time, increasing her defeat. Peace is thus emerging even more fragile from the Indochina debacle of the United States.

—From Le Quotidien (Paris).

Merry to the vanquished: This is a duty imposed by civility and morality not only on the victor but on all others in a position to help. Past experience suggests that the South Vietnamese need expect no mercy from the victorious North.

### In the International Edition

#### Seventy-Five Years Ago

May 6, 1900

PARIS—Baudouin, King of Belgium, and his family left their first concert at the Paris Exhibition yesterday afternoon on the Grandstand in front of the Altes and Metallurgical building in the Champ de Mars. The concert was a great success and the performers received the most enthusiastic applause. The program included works from Wagner, Paganini, Brahms, Grieg and Sousa. There will be another concert this afternoon.

#### Fifty Years Ago

May 6, 1925

NEW YORK—Fifty years hence, New York City will have a "nightmare era," said Harvey W. Corbett of the N.Y. Architectural League yesterday. "This horror will happen in 50 years, if the present rate of growth continues, and if not in 50 years then soon after, but it will happen. There will be no automobiles, but moveable sidewalks, express and local buildings will be half a mile high and commuters will be shot through tubes."



## Apartheid and the Future

By Alan Paton

NATAL, South Africa.—White Rhodesia unilaterally declared its independence from Britain nine years ago. It is led by some of the most obstinate white men in the world. I don't know whether they read, but they certainly can't read the writing on the wall. Their Prime Minister, Ian Smith, up till now has had only one political idea, and that is to keep political power in the hands of the 5 per cent white minority.

The Rhodesian Parliament was once all-white. Then it granted black Rhodesians a legislative representation of some 25 per cent. But this achieved nothing. Guerrilla activity on the northern borders has continuously increased. The strain on the white population—providing soldiers and policemen, maintaining an economy slowly being strangled by sanctions, keeping agriculture going—becoming unbearable.

What comes next? Equal representation for white and black? Mr. Smith could well have started with that nine years ago, but it won't work any more. His border with Mozambique, some 800 miles long, is no longer protected by the Portuguese. He can't really fight any more. He now has to talk, and it is an art of which he knows almost nothing. That is why our South African Prime Minister, John Vorster, is—so we believe—telling him what to say. We know that Mr. Vorster, though he is a Christian of the quality of mercy, but my future, and the future of my children and children's children, and indeed of all white South Africans, is largely in his hands. Therefore even if I would, I cannot wish him ill.

I do not doubt whether he is politically able to make fundamental changes. He is the most

powerful Prime Minister we have ever had. But I doubt whether he is psychologically able. And if he is not, the destruction of Apartheid—and much else—is inevitable.

What kind of change would be significant? Must it not be a change in the fundamental African Nationalist assumption that the races should be kept apart in every conceivable place, and on every conceivable occasion?

Is it not fundamental African doctrine that no white man should ever take orders from a black man? How can one reward black intelligence and black skill while that is so?

Are the Nationalists' psychologically able to repeal the Immorality Act and the Mixed Marriages Act? Is a Nationalist government psychologically able to make it legal for a white man and a black woman, and a black man and a white woman, to have a sexual relationship?

To put it in a nutshell, can a Nationalist, or anyone else for that matter, make a fundamental change in a fundamental law? If Mr. Vorster and his party give evidence of their ability to see that these laws are not after all fundamental, but are in fact downright dangerous to the survival, one might revise one's doubts.

For without such ability and such changes, the talk of peace in southern Africa is meaningless. Our future—whether we are white or black—will be one of grief and desolation.

Alan Paton is author of "Cry, the Beloved Country." He wrote this article for The New York Times.

## Vietnam Reminders in Utah

By Anthony Lewis

SALT LAKE CITY.—In the distance the new church office building, a characterless white shaft, loomed over the pioneer baroque of the Mormon Temple. We were talking about the Mormon values of thrift and self-reliance—essentially unchanged since Brigham Young saw the Great Valley and said "This is the place"—when the waitress came to take the orders for lunch.

She was a young Asian woman, delicate, wide-eyed, with a soft accented voice and a manner so timid that she seemed almost frightened. And when she was asked, it turned out that she was frightened: for her family in Saigon.

"My dad could be killed right away," she said. "He was the head of the . . . department in the government. The Communists know everyone who worked for the government, and they have a list of everyone who had more than \$6,000 in a bank account."

"I telephoned my father four days before the Communists came to Saigon. He said the family was trying to get out. He brought all the right papers to the American Embassy, but a man there asked him for \$10,000."

"An American asked for the money?"

"Yes, I was surprised, too, but I told him to pay."

### No Answer

"Two days later I telephoned again, and there was no answer. It was 4 o'clock in the morning there, and no answer. I just

prayed that they already left. But I have heard nothing."

Nguyen Thi Ha, as we can call her, is one of nine children, all girls. A few years ago her father's "American supervisor," as she put it, a man from Casper, Wyo., arranged for her, eldest sister and her to go to a junior college in Casper. She moved to the University of Utah, where she is studying chemical engineering.

Why was she so afraid of the Communists?

"On television I saw downtown in Hanoi, and the women were all dressed the same, like in China. And an American major here, who was 12 years in Vietnam, told me the other day that in Phan Rang the Communists killed 3,000 people."

Then, in the way it so often happens in conversation with Vietnamese, she said she had family on the other side.

"I was born in Hanoi," she said. "In 1949, the family moved South. My dad's Buddhist, my mom's Catholic, they were afraid of Communists. You know our grandparents are still in North Vietnam. We used to be able to send small cards to them, but that stopped."

"If the Communists don't kill my dad, he wouldn't want to leave. It's his country, he's worked there all his life. Here he would have to start everything from the beginning. But if they would kill him . . ."

—by paying \$4,000 to someone in the American Embassy.

"People got out by friends or influence or money," she said. There was no detectable bitterness in her voice.

In Nguyen Thi Ha's story are the confusions, moral and political, that confront us Americans at the end of our Vietnam adventure. Did the deserving people get out of Saigon before the fall? Were those who got out really in danger? Might they have a better life in their own country, even under the Communists? Can they adjust in America?

Traveling across the United States, one feels doubts and resentments about the Vietnamese refugees everywhere. A Chicago Tribune headline says, "Exiles Afloat: It's Who You Know, or Are." In San Francisco a U.S. official is quoted as saying 5,000 of the refugees may be "hired killers" from the CIA's Phoenix program. There are stories about refugees laden with gold and jewels.

Well, it is undoubtedly true that not all the refugees are sympathetic characters. Many have bribed or bullied their way to the refugee camps. And, yes, the refugees are entering this country at a difficult economic time. But the short answer is that what happened in South Vietnam was our responsibility, right down to the end, and we must bear it. William L. Colby and his colleagues enlisted those Vietnamese in the Phoenix program to kill suspected Communists among their countrymen. We built the jails and trained the killers. And

## Peter Lennor From London.

'They were attempting to resolve a little problem of labor relations at Newmarket race course by quasi military means.'

LONDON.—Not since the Light Brigade rode dashing to death at Balaclava has the blue blood of Britain put on as potentially suicidal a charge as that staged by the aristocrats of racing on May Day. They were attempting to resolve a little problem of labor relations at Newmarket race course by quasi military means.

It was the day the poorly paid stable lads sought to publicize their grievances by forming a picket line on the track before the starters in the 1,000 Guineas race. Nowadays picketing incidents are handled by consultation and arbitration, but the Jockey Club, which has ruled British racing since 1752, has not quite caught up with this new tradition.

Incensed that a scurvy lot of stable boys should come between them and their race about 500 ladies and gentlemen punters, and a couple of obsequious hockies, vaulted the rails and charged the strikers.

One stable boy was cut about the head by a pair of swinging binoculars, and a lady was seen thrusting a hat pin into a lad and hissing: "You silly little twit."

The 71-year-old boss of British racing, Sir Randel Felstead, senior steward of the Jockey Club, not being limber enough to join in the charge, is reported to have gone down on hands and knees so that supporters could use his back as a vaulting board to get over the enclosure fence and at the stable boys.

### Looked to Zero

Willie Carson, a well-known jockey, was pulled from his mount. The rest of the line tried to run down the stable lads and labor relations on the British turf looked down to zero.

The division between employer and employee could hardly have been more vividly demonstrated than the owners celebrated the rout of the stable lads in bottles of dry Bollinger costing 28 a throw and the owner of the winning horse pocketed 227,000 prize money with a trembling and indignant hand. There was much talk too of trespassing and the ingratitude of the boys had turned down an offer of an increase of 23 a week if they worked a seven, instead of a five-and-a-half day, week. Aristocratic arithmetic had calculated this to be a generous offer.

The amazing confrontation is explained by the fact that if these lads, one of whom is a 16-year-old boy, are still supposed to know his place it is on the race track. Nowhere is the class structure so vividly apparent. The lower classes are indignantly lower—most of them hardly top five feet. And the upper classes are often high as a kite on port, gin and the tonic effect of casting the family heirlooms on a promising nag.

On Saturday the stable lads were at it again. This time racing history was horribly justified when, to get past the line of pickets, horses had to be taken out of the starting stalls and hurriedly started on hand signal further down the track. For the first time in its 168-year history the 2,000 Guineas was run 15 yards short of a mile. To cap it all a foreign outsider

—the Italian horse Bolkonaki with a Sardinian up—beat the British favorites, carrying home at 33 to one.

These confrontations may very well herald the decline of the despotic Jockey Club, which has in recent years been increasingly under fire from many critics of racing.

The club, which owns Newmarket, is run by a self-perpetuating group of brigadiers, generals, lords and lieutenants whose pedigree is generally Eton, Sandhurst and the Guards. A jockey cannot be a member of the Jockey Club—nor can a woman. Legally you can open a race track where you want in Britain, but if it is not approved by the club no horse, jockey or trainer who used it would ever be allowed to set foot again on the established race tracks of England. The club inflicts disciplinary sanctions from which there is, in effect, no appeal.

### The Glamour

The continued existence of the old style hierarchy in racing is due to the ability of owners to continue to attract a cheap work force which is willing to believe, without much tangible evidence, in the glamour of racing.

A stable lad can be anything from 17 to 70. A married man now takes home about 23 a week and whatever crumbs, in the form of presents, a winning owner is willing to throw his way. The boys have a largely illiterate possibility of graduation towards the more glamorous end of racing: becoming a jockey. There is a five-year apprenticeship scheme, but some claim it is an apprenticeship to nothing since very few ever make it as jockeys.

If they do make it they enter into a profession with a history of short careers, bad accidents, poor compensation and a tendency to discard anyone who physically cannot stand the pace. To remain a stable boy is to live a life of drudgery, generally in many of them submit to a tradition of hard service and even harder discipline. The club is for many an anachronism. For a body which epitomizes, at least in its own eyes, everything which is noble and respectable it has some pretty weird antecedents.

### Damaged Dwarf

There was the celebrated Duke of Ancester who used to take a dwarf to the races so that in moments of disenchantment he could relieve his feelings by tossing him around like a rubber ball. But true to the great traditions of paternalism, when the duke died he left his annuity to his damaged dwarf.

Then there was the great Lord "Cripplegate" Barrymore noted for accepting a bet to eat a live cat and having the suavity to pay a low person to eat the cat for him. Another pair bet as to which of their fathers would die first. The loser sulked when he discovered that his father had inconsiderately died just before the wager. But the law made him pay up.

Reality has always been much courted by the club—the Duke of Edinburgh is an honorary member. One of the most celebrated members was George IV, when Prince of Wales. He is noted for having been involved in a racing scandal in which his whip broke and he was fined. The club history records his royal highness resigned from Newmarket in a flurry of moral indignation at being suspected of misbehavior. But less charitable historians claim that he was as shocked as an acorn.

But the danger of expensive caprice, particularly at the expense of stable lads who happen to be members of the Transport and General Workers Union, are fast disappearing. Inflation and recession have hit racing hard. The club has lost money. The trouble is the Jockey Club does not sound as if it knows the score in this particular game. "The idea of regulated wages," Sir Randel Felstead was heard to say, "is tantamount to telling a cheap boss must be should pay his butler." Negotiations with the union will probably break down when some long-haired modern shop steward of the TGWU asks: "What's a butler?"

هكذا من الضل



## Saint Chavez Talks About His Struggle

By Sally Quinn

WASHINGTON (WFP)—Cesar Chavez is a superstar. It makes him nervous.

"I guess I can do better for the cause," he says, "because I can get the press, and it will help the boycott. It's the American thing, you know. You can't focus on an issue. You have to focus on a person."

The leader of the United Farm Workers Union proclaimed International Farm Workers Week last Thursday in New York—an event ushered in by a party reminiscent of the radical-chic bashings of the late '60s and early '70s. The International Brotherhood of Teamsters moved in on Chavez in 1973 when the UFW contract with California grape growers expired. The Teamsters' efforts left the UFW with about 15,000 members, a fourth of the former membership, and with 15 contracts. Since then the UFW has been calling on Americans to continue a boycott of grapes and lettuce picked by non-UFW workers. Chavez is now on a tour of the United States, attempting to rekindle interest in his fight and to raise funds.

### Brazil Congress To Vote Today On Divorce Bill

BRASILIA, May 5 (AP)—The Brazilian Congress has scheduled a showdown vote tomorrow on whether to legalize divorce, an issue of intense national controversy for the last two months. The Roman Catholic Church has strongly opposed the proposed constitutional amendment.

The bill provides for divorce after at least five years of separation. Supporters of the measure say its passage would benefit hundreds of thousands of separated Brazilians who cannot legally remarry.

The constitutional amendment must be adopted by two-thirds of the congressional membership. Before the voting tomorrow, the Senate Justice Committee will decide whether the Senate and Chamber of Deputies will vote separately or at a combined session.

Deputy Josias Leite, who favors passage, said that a joint vote is the bill's only chance. Mr. Leite said that more than one-third of the Senate's 66 members would vote against the amendment.

realistic about the publicity that he engenders. It is without question his most valuable weapon and he knows it, yet he views being interviewed or speaking as though he were being offered as some sort of sacrifice.

"Every time you give an interview it takes a little bit of your soul," he ponders, starts a sentence several times, falls silent, buries his head in his hands.

He lapses into a philosophical silence, then says, "This is all a passing thing. Some day there won't be this. We won't be in the public eye, and I will become anonymous very quickly."

"You have to be so careful of not getting a false impression of who you are or what you're all about," he says. "Luckily for me, my family won't let me."

**Will Not Send Socks**  
He flinches when asked if there are Chavez groupies. "What?" he says. "Oh, I suppose you mean farm workers. Well, once in a while, it's downright embarrassing. And then people write and ask for some personal object to auction off. I always want to help..." his voice trails off lamely, "but I don't want to send my socks."

He is not, he says, at ease when he speaks to groups and he laughs at the idea, shaking his head back and forth. "That would be the goal. But I have done it a million times, yet nothing is as difficult as that. I can do very well when it is one-to-one."

Speaking, however, is his primary method of getting publicity, support and money from the rich and beautiful. And the rich and beautiful simply adore Cesar Chavez. It has even been unkindly suggested that they essentially couldn't care less about the strike.

Does he feel he is being used for the amusement of the bored, the wealthy and the politicians? He stumbles a bit trying to explain, very carefully why he and his movement appeal to them.

"Well," he says, "a movement attracts a cross-section of people. One day we're in Hollywood with the movie industry, the next day we're in Portland with workers, the next day in Denver with the Chicanos. I would hate to say bad things about some of these people, to tell you that they are using me. That would be prejudging them. It would be an awful thing, a sinful thing to do. I think the rich people support me out of conviction."

A pained, somewhat pleading look crosses his face as he says, "I don't hear the gossip, though. When I go to these parties, peo-

ple—I talk to—are concerned. Some are even very knowledgeable. And we haven't really had that many parties." He rushes on to explain.

**Something Special**  
"One of the things to keep in mind is that we're dealing with something very special here besides people's rights. We are very close to all of you because every time you eat something you've got to think of the people who produce the food you're eating even though you may not think of it consciously. The food is touched by human hands, and a lot of sacrifice is entailed. Food has a very powerful force."

"We really don't know why they keep supporting us, probably because of the persistence and the energy of the people in the movement, but we just pray to God that it continues that way."

"Part of the support comes from people seeing that we are willing to sacrifice. But the communications are unbelievable. Every newspaper there is a new issue, and people go from one to the other. Focusing is difficult. The good thing is that the nature of the American people is being for the underdog. The problem is getting the message across."

Getting the message across depends on the press, and Chavez long ago learned how to deal with the media. Consequently, he has few complaints.

"I'm stubborn. I don't get discouraged. There isn't anything else I'd rather do. This movement has to be joyous."

Even the deaths of two strikers in the summer of 1973 in California did not get him down. "Of course we go through hell," he says. "But it's not like saying, 'what's the use.' It's the awful pain of knowing someone was lost because of an unjust system."

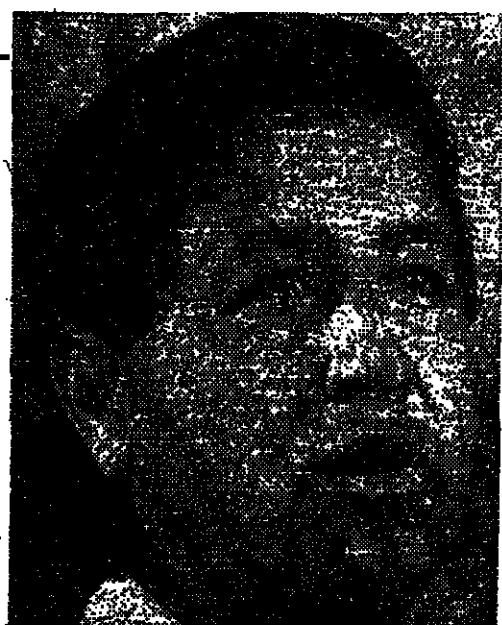
### Italian TV Wins Montreux Rose

MONTREUX, Switzerland, May 5 (Reuters).—Italy has won the 15th Golden Rose of Montreux competition for television light entertainment.

"Fatti e Fattiacci," a spectacular combining theater, dance, puppets and song by the Radiotelevisione Italiana, also carried off the Press Prize as well as the 10,000 Swiss franc (\$3,900) that goes with the Golden Rose trophy.

The British Broadcasting Corporation took the Silver Rose for "The Goodies" comedy show.

Cesar Chavez



But these people are the martyrs, they keep the movement going. It solidifies and strengthens the resolve."

Although he has to be guarded continuously and has had threats made on his life, he says he is not afraid. "I've never been. I couldn't work. I don't mean to sound like a fatalist but if it happens, it happens. I'm so much in love with what I'm doing. How can I be afraid? Love and fear don't coexist. My faith keeps me going. And love is limitless. My wife, Helen, keeps telling me that."

He begins to sound more saintly by the minute. Sincerely so.

**Wife's Role**  
He says he couldn't keep going without his wife, who has given him eight children, who relieves him to the cause unselfishly. He makes her sound saintly too.

"It's impossible, unless you have a wife like Helen. If she weren't the way she is, I couldn't do it."

"In the morning I say my prayers hoping to do my best, but at night I lie in bed and think of all those sins of omission, all the people I could have helped. I have great expectations of doing things but life is so short."

Chavez says his tactics and strategies have not changed since he started the movement. "Tell the truth and don't make promises you can't keep."

And then, of course, there are his famous fasts, not to be confused with hunger strikes, he explains. "Fasting is to win people over not by compulsion but by example."

Chavez is a health food addict and he fasts for six to eight days every 12 weeks or so "for my

diet and my spirit. I'm 48 years old and did you see me come upstairs?" he asks proudly. "Everybody else was huffing and puffing."

**No Vacations**  
Chavez has never had a vacation and says he wouldn't know what to do with himself. "I have to be working. If you like what you do you don't have to get away from it."

He says his big problem is his sense of humor. "It's so low key most people miss it. And I'm very difficult to work with. I demand that people try. I work and work and work, and they can't keep up and they get upset. But I can't stand to see people not working. Ooooooh." He gets visibly excited.

Richard Chavez, who is two years younger than his brother, Cesar, is quite candid about his feelings for him. "He's a good person," he says. "Sometimes too good. But he's not so good to be a brother to. He expects too much of people. He demands that people keep up with him. He sets the example but nobody can keep up with him."

Chavez says that there are no sacrifices too great to make for his cause and that whatever they are he gets back in satisfaction.

"Very few people have something they really believe in." Material things mean nothing to him, he insists. "But Helen talks about it more than I do." His last paycheck was in 1961. He lives, as do the other workers, on a commune and each receives \$6 a week. The funds raised by him go directly to the union coffers.

Will he ever give up? "Before this I worked for 17 years and everything we touched turned to dust. Will I ever give up? No."

## OPERA IN PARIS

### Putting Verdi's 'Forza' Together

By David Stevens

PARIS, May 5 (HRT)—The Paris Opéra, which has done very handsomely by Verdi in the last couple of seasons, has done so again with a production of "La Forza del Destino" that tackles this rich and problematic work on Verdi's terms.

The richness and the problems are part of the same package. On one hand, there is the tangled personal drama of love and duty, action and contemplation, vengeance and remorse. On the other, there are the genre scenes—soldiers, camp followers, monks, pilgrims, the poor—that, for the first time, Verdi gave equal weight in his music drama, no less than Mussorgsky in "Boris Godunov."

Yet the composer did not really achieve a synthesis of these two aspects that attracted him in the sprawling Spanish romantic drama of the Duke of Rivas, with the result that the work is constantly being edited, either to smooth out its dramatic or just to save money on singers and sets. But the Opéra swallowed the work whole, casting in strength down to the least character part, and mounting a production that seriously tried to fuse the disparate elements into the single vast canvas envisaged by Verdi.

**The Staging**  
The goal of John Dexter's staging was made quickly apparent with the first scene change. As Alvaro and Leonora fled through the gathered servants, the walls of the Calatrava palace sailed up into the files and those of the inn descended, transforming the servants into the rowdy patrons of the tavern. On another level, by the time the disguised Don Carlo makes his official entry in the inn scene, his real identity and his morbid preoccupation with honor and vengeance have already been silently established in the opening scene—kissing his sister goodbye, then taking the sword from his dying father's hands.

Dexter is aided in his goal by the flexible sets and apposite costumes of Jocelyn Herbert and Andrew Sanders. The sets alternate eclectically between a spare naturalism, as in the convent scenes, and a kind of symbolic abstraction, as with the three cannons that establish the battlefield milieu and Leonora's geometric grove in the final scene, with its silver of bright light penetrating the hermetic gloom. The costumes provided the color in Andy Phillips' black-and-white lighting, and often clarified things—such as the exotic



Plácido Domingo as Don Alvaro.

area background made visible in Alvaro's first costume.

The rapid scene changes, with curtain drops only at intermission time, not only sped the long opera briskly toward its denouement, but helped to fuse the personal drama and its popular surroundings. This "Forza" unfolded less as a sequence of events in time than as a single huge tapestry with each scene focusing on a different part of its surface.

There were some practical problems. Alvaro arrived in the opening scene on a quick march from the distant wings, although the orchestra announces his galloping horse and demands that he burst suddenly into the room. And in the inn scene, Don Carlo jokes about the probable sex of the disguised Leonora, although he manifestly did not see her arrive at all. But these were minor defects in the whole picture.

But "Forza" is not put over by ingenious staging alone. No less than "Trovatore," it requires superb Verdians in the principal parts, a trio of fine singing actors for character parts, and a splendid chorus, all of which it had at the first performance on Friday.

Plácido Domingo was at the peak of his form as Don Alvaro, radiant in tone, eloquent in phrasing and passionate in stage presence. Martina Arroyo, al-

though she does not really have the voice to ride over the ensembles, sang with great purity of tone and inner intensity, while Martti Talvela poured out his velvet-rich bass in Padre Guardiano's music, and he presented the monk as a vigorous young superior rather than the usual saintly graybeard.

Gabriel Bacquier's irascible Fra Melitone was larger than life, a study for the Falstaff that the part musically prefigures; Michel Sénéchal's itinerant peddler, Trabuco, was another of this fine artist's miniature character studies, and Jules Bastin's resonant bass disappeared all too soon with the Marchese di Calatrava's prompt demise.

If there are reservations about Norman Mittelmann's Carlo and Florencia Cosotto's Preziosilla, it is mainly that these two pushed their splendid voices beyond tolerable limits in times of stress, and even Preziosilla's gypsy flamboyance would have benefited from a subtlety that is not in Cosotto's makeup.

The Opéra's chorus, once again, fully justified its recently won reputation, and Julius Rudel, the director of the New York City Opera, led a spacious, beautifully paced musical performance and drew fine playing from the orchestra.

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The EEC's own barometer predicts that the Republic of Ireland's GNP will keep on growing 5% a year to 1978.

In these inflationary times, the Republic retains its significant wage-cost advantage over the other European countries.

Industrial relations continue improving under successive national wage agreements. Over the past decade, Ireland showed the smallest percentage increase in days lost through strikes of any industrial country in the world, including EEC countries, the U.S. and Japan. In 1974 alone, days lost fell to 35 days per 100 workers.

The national land bank for future industrial needs now stands at 3,000 acres of prime sites. The Republic's investment in land and advance factories available for new industries has reached \$14.5 million.

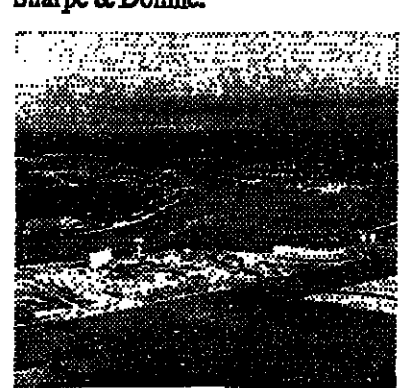
Manufactured exports, representing one-third of the nation's total industrial production, has now achieved a record \$1,600 million a year.

Another record is that, in the twelve months ended March 1974, a total of \$700 million was invested

in new industry—more than double the previous year's \$315 million. Acting through its industrial development arm, IDA Ireland, the Irish Government is contributing 25% of that \$700 million total in the form of non-repayable cash grants towards fixed assets. Some overseas firms locating factories in Ireland will be receiving grants of as much as half their total investment.

The government is continuing to waive taxation on profits earned from export sales until 1990. Profits and capital may be freely repatriated to the parent country.

Recent decisions to expand in the Republic of Ireland have been made by: Asahi, Syntex, Poclain, Braun A.G. (Gillette Group), and Merck Sharpe & Dohme.



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حَكَرًا مِنَ الْأَرْضِ



## But Trend Called Uneven

Oil States' Reserves  
Of Money Said Stable

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, May 5 (AP)—The monetary reserves of oil-producing countries as a group have apparently stopped rising since the end of last year, the International Monetary Fund reported yesterday.

In a summary of recent monetary developments, the IMF emphasized that reserves of these countries were now moving "unevenly." Some are still rising and some are now declining as earnings from oil are being spent on a rising volume of imports.

By far the largest volume of

reserves in this group of countries is held by Saudi Arabia, which had \$14.9 billion at the end of January, exceeded in the world only by the reserves of West Germany and the United States. Reserves include gold, the IMF's special drawing rights and convertible foreign currencies, mainly dollars.

The IMF said reserves of the oil-producing countries totaled about \$48 billion at the end of February, almost unchanged from the end of the first quarter of 1974.

Since Dec. 31 there have been declines in the reserves of Iran, Libya, Algeria and Indonesia. Reserves continued to grow in Kuwait, Nigeria, Venezuela and Iraq, though in some cases the growth this year has been small.

A problem in interpreting the figures is that, to the extent an oil-producing country invests its new wealth in long-term securities or other long-term forms, the money does not count as reserves—which are by definition "liquid." Thus monetary reserve movements are not a direct counter-part of the net flow of funds to these countries.

The IMF report said that reserves of the industrial countries had risen over the last 12 months after an earlier decline. They totaled \$123 billion at the end of March, about the level that had prevailed during 1973 and above the year-earlier total of \$116 billion.

U.K. Auto Officials to Protest  
To EEC Over Japan Exports

LONDON, May 5 (AP)—British auto industry representatives are to discuss the case of alleged dumping of Japanese cars in Britain with European Economic Community officials, a spokesman for the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders (SMMT) said today.

The move for an EEC dumping ruling is the latest in the British car industry's attempts to try to put its trade with Japanese auto makers more in balance.

Last year, about 1,800 British-made cars were exported to Japan, while registrations of Japanese cars in Britain totaled about 85,000.

Originally the SMMT had wanted government support to have Japan eliminate what the

## Exxon Displaces GM as Top Firm

By Peter T. Kilborn

NEW YORK, May 5 (AP)—Fortune magazine has just issued its list of the 500 biggest U.S. corporations, and never in the 30 years that it has tracked their performance have the rankings been so changed. The reason, the May issue of the magazine reports, is oil.

Fortune's new list of the biggest publicly held industrial corporations for 1974 introduces a new No. 1: Exxon Corp. It displaced General Motors Corp., which had been America's biggest industrial company for 40 years. Exxon was second in 1973.

Propelled by soaring prices for oil, Exxon's sales—the gauge by which Fortune determines size—surged from \$25.7 billion in 1973 to \$35.8 billion last year.

GM, meanwhile, languished in the face of an acute decline in automobile sales, much of it brought on by consumers' reluctance to pay higher prices for petroleum products. The auto manufacturer's sales dropped from \$38.6 billion in 1973 to \$31.5 billion last year.

Similar situations recurred throughout the list. Ten of the 30 biggest companies in sales last year were all companies, up from seven a year earlier.

Teneco Inc. moved up from 4th place in 1973 to 5th place in 1974. Mobil Oil Corp. moved up

from 7th to 5th, Standard Oil Co. of California from 11th to 6th and Gulf Oil Corp. from 12th to 7th. Occidental Oil Corp. moved from 36th to 20th.

Where oil companies rose, automobile companies fell. General Motors is now No. 2. Chrysler Corp. fell from 4th-largest in 1973 to 11th in 1974. American Motors dropped from 38th to 39th. Ford held on to third place, but its sales barely moved, from \$23 billion in 1973 to \$23.6 billion last year. Sales of the oil companies, meanwhile, were soaring.

There were other dislocations. International Business Machines Corp. for years synonymous with growth emerged as the 8th-biggest company, down from 8th in 1973. General Electric Co. fell from 5th to 6th.

In net income, a better test of a company's performance than sales growth, the oil companies again led all other industries. Exxon was first, with earnings of \$3.1 billion. But several companies in other industries held their own. IBM recorded American industry's second-highest profit, \$1.8 billion, and Eastman Kodak Co., while 23rd-biggest in sales last year, ranked 10th in earnings.

Two years ago, Chrysler was Fortune's fifth most profitable company. Last year, Chrysler's rank was 23d the consequence of a \$53-million loss, the biggest deficit among the 500.

## Institutions Said to Have Accumulated Capital

## Big Funds Seen Behind U.K. Stock Buying

NEW YORK, May 5 (AP)—

Institutions loaded with cash have provided the buying spree seen in the London stock market since the British budget was presented, an investment fund manager says in a Barron's financial weekly article.

George Soros, head of Soros Fund Management Co., which operates a \$50-million international investment fund, says that

with British inflation running above 20 per cent (and long-dated government bonds yielding 14 per cent and Treasury bills only 9 per cent), fixed-interest securities hold little attraction.

Moreover, shares outside England can only be bought with premium dollars; whenever they are sold, one-quarter of the premium must be surrendered. After the budget introduction, the premium shot up to over 90 per cent, setting up an almost prohibitive barrier.

This left domestic securities as the only practical alternative, he declares.

## Liquidity Build Up

Pension funds have built up the greatest liquidity, Mr. Soros writes. Although at the whole they were not selling during 1974, neither did they add to their portfolios. At the same time, owing to inflation, they received an unusually large influx of new contributions. It is not difficult, even now, to find pension funds with a cash position of 50 per cent.

The best situated institutions, says Mr. Soros, are the large insurance companies, which did commit funds at the very bottom of the market. Indeed, they and the general public played a key role in reversing the downward trend in prices.

Near the end of 1974, businessmen, who felt that their own firms were not faring as poorly as the stock markets seemed to indicate, began to put their money on the line.

However, stock prices suffered a setback when the financial woes of Burnish Oil Co. hit the headlines. The Bank of England had to step in, relieving Burnish of its 28-per-cent holding in British Petroleum shares, at 230 pence. It turned out to be a rather brilliant purchase: British Petroleum now trades around 430 pence.

It is rumored that the insurance companies, which were rather fully invested to start with, then got together and gave out orders to buy, in a market practically devoid of stock. They had considerable vested interest in seeing quotations go higher, because the erosion of stock prices had jeopardized their capital ratios.

## Hit by U.S. Decline

Since many of the large English insurance concerns do a major part of their underwriting in the United States, they suffered from the lag in that sector almost as much as U.S. insurance companies.

Moreover, the impact of the market decline was even greater on them than on their U.S. counterparts. One of the major insurance houses, Commercial Union, was forced to make a one-for-two rights issue at what turned out to be the first bottom of the market, in October, 1974.

Between the 150 and 250 levels on the Financial Times index it was practically impossible to accumulate any positions, as jobbers scrambled to build up their books. And between 250-300, when stocks could have been bought, many institutions held back because of the sharpness of the preceding rise.

When the index rose above

300, there was a spate of rights issues. Midland Bank, one of the five clearing banks, raised \$120 million to replenish its depleted reserves.

Issues announced to date amount to \$1.2 billion, while those in the pipeline are believed to at least equal that figure. Meanwhile, it should be remembered that the corporate bond market has been virtually destroyed by inflation.

Nonetheless, new issues have found eager buyers, reflecting the underlying desire of institutions to build up their stock positions. They became market leaders, while general stock prices were held back by uncertainty as to the budget.

Then came the budget, and pension fund managers found the pressure of their liquidity impossible to bear. They were motivated by both fear and hope. The fear was runaway inflation; the budget, in one stroke, added 2.5 per cent to price levels.

Production Costs in U.S.  
Said Less Than in Europe

PARIS, May 5 (AP)—U.S. manufacturing costs are significantly lower, at current exchange rates, than in Holland, according to P.J. Philips, president of Philips Lamp.

Since the Eindhoven concern has interests in both countries, Mr. Philips was presumably speaking on the basis of strictly comparable figures, such as would be hard to get outside of a multinational corporation.

Similarly Hans Ewaldsen, chief executive of Deutsche Babcock & Wilcox, recently gave an equally authoritative comparison between U.S. and West German labor costs. The West German company had considered taking over certain contracts from Babcock & Wilcox in the United States, so a detailed check of relative costs was made.

Adjusting Mr. Ewaldsen's findings for the decline in the dollar's value that has taken place since he spoke, the comparison is instructive. Hourly wage rates on precisely the same engineering contract run to \$7.40 in the Federal Republic and \$6.40 in the United States.

Taking into account fringe benefits and overhead, the cost of an hour's work is \$14 in West Germany and \$10.50 in the United States.

Mr. Philips, for his part, drew the obvious conclusion from such discrepancies. Philips Lamp, which employs 97,000 Dutchmen (or 2 per cent of the labor force) will not be building additional plants in Holland. Instead, it favors Asia and the United States for new projects.

## Warning on U.S. Output Loss

NEW YORK, May 5 (AP)—The Conference Board, an influential group of private economists, predicted yesterday that the severe and prolonged shock without extreme dislocation.

The Conference Board also said that if unemployment tops 9 per cent the projected \$53-billion federal budget deficit for 1976 could easily reach \$70 billion. It now stands at \$5.9 per cent.

But, the board added, even that huge amount could be financed without triggering a new bout of inflation because the capital market is in a state of deflation.

## Analysts Cite Hope That Slump Is Over

## Stocks Beat Selling, End Higher

NEW YORK, May 5 (AP)—Prices pushed higher on the New York Stock Exchange today after overcoming moderate early selling.

The Dow Jones industrial average closed with a gain of 7.12 to 855.80. It was off more than 4 points at its low for the session.

Advancing issues moderately outnumbered declines about 800 to 595. Declines held a moderate early lead.

Volume totaled 32.37 million shares compared with 25.21 million shares Friday.

Initially the market appeared to be digesting the sharp gains of late last week.

While analysts could offer no special reason for the late strength, they suggested that some of the buying may have resulted from optimism about prospects for economic recovery in the months ahead.

The feeling in Washington and in many business circles is that the worst of the economic recession has passed.

Savings and loan institutions were among leaders of the general market gain.

Gibraltar Financial gained 1 3/8 to 10 7/8. Financial Federation was 12 1/4, ahead 1 1/2. First Charter Financial 14, up 1 5/8. Imperial 9 7/8, up 1/2, and Great Western Financial 16 5/8, up 1.

Brokers attributed the advance to the likelihood that U.S. Treasury financing needs would not drive up interest rates sharply.

Usually volatile issues were active and ahead. IBM gained 6 1/8 to 123 3/4. Xerox was 82, ahead 4. Burroughs 101 3/8, up 2. Polaroid 80 3/8, up 1/2.

Semiconductor stocks were lower following a Barron's magazine comment that "...there seems little question that the industry's volume and profits will suffer a very sizable decline in 1975."

Universal Oil Products slumped 4 1/2 to 12 3/4. Signal Co. leader offer for shares of Universal Oil Products common expired and was over-subscribed. Signal closed at 16 5/8, down 1/8. Franklin Mint climbed 2 5/8 to 30 5/8. The company forecast a strong second quarter and record results for the year.

Helmerich & Payne advanced 1 3/8 to 30 7/8.

The American Stock Exchange index closed at 85.49, up 0.58.

Most active issue was Syntex, which fell 5/8 to 40 1/8 on volume of 193,600 shares.

Also active were Houston Oil & Minerals, 25, up 2; Sambo's Restaurants, 19, up 1 1/4; Rowan Co., 32, up 3 1/4, and Earth Resources, 13 3/4, up 1 1/2.

Also Industries rose 1/4 to 7 1/4 on 14,000 shares. The company raised its dividend and announced plans for a 2-for-1 stock split today.

In Chicago, farm commodity futures fell sharply on the Board of Trade under a variety of bearish news.

Soybeans fell the allowable limit for one session, 20 cents a bushel, and one oats option was down the limit of 6 cents. Wheat fell 10 cents and corn 6 1/4 cents. Soybean oil declined nearly 90 points while meal was down \$4 a ton.

Rain fell over sections of the Middle West where most of the corn and soybeans in the United States are planted. A private statistician came out with an estimate of this year's winter wheat crop, which he said would total a record 1.7 billion bushels.

Also adding to the bearish tone was a government report indicating stocks of the soybean end-products had grown, compared to a year ago.

Poll Finds U.S. Public Cool  
To Idea of Buying New Car

DETROIT, May 5 (AP)—A nationwide study of American buyers' attitudes toward the automobile indicates the public may be ready to force a revolution in the auto industry.

The poll, conducted by the Detroit Free Press, is reported to be the first major study of attitudes toward the automobile not motivated by the auto makers.

The study consisted of 1,008 personal interviews conducted March 15-31 in 200 communities. The interviews, of persons 18 years and older, were done by William R. Hamilton and staff.

The respondents are bothered by increasing frustrations that go with operating their cars, but they acknowledge their dependence upon them, and many speak quite highly of the cars they own.

They show little sympathy for the plight of the industry. They think Americans feel they are being cheated by current automobile prices and blame the prices for the slump in car sales.

Half the people surveyed said they think that buying a new car would be a good thing for the country, but only 8.1 per cent said they are ready to take that step this year.

The Free Press said that can be projected to calculate year sales of about 8.5 million cars, domestic and foreign.

Most of the non-buyers polled said they do not need a new car at the moment, but more than a quarter said they are staying out of the new-car market because prices are too high.

When asked on the 80-item questionnaire if they thought "people feel cheated by the kind of car their money will buy today," four out of five surveyed they agreed.

The survey showed the country is split about evenly among those who think the energy crisis is serious. But 17 per cent said they will switch to smaller cars if gasoline prices go up or supply goes down.

That could be unwelcome news for car makers, who make less profit on small cars than on big ones.

Improved highway construction, also financed largely by petrodollars, has made long-distance trucking a more economic undertaking here in recent years than it was in decades past, when camel caravans more frequently plied the Iranian roads.

A broad range of vehicles is to be produced at the GM plant here, where production is to grow over the next several years, according to the news agency report.

After three years the total truck output of the plant is to rise to 100,000 units a year of models ranging in capacity from one to 25 tons.

By 1980, GM is to be involved in the manufacture of 160,000 trucks a year here in addition to 15,000 jeeps and 160,000 cars, the agency reported. An Iranian variant of the Chevrolet has already gone into production here under the GM aegis.

The latest issue of  
The Hudson Letter  
has just appeared.

## In eight pages it tells why:

- It's too early to conclude that inflation is really receding.
- The defeat of American policy in Southeast Asia ends an era of indiscriminate U.S. intervention and

- opens an era of new American nationalism.
- Britain's new budget is not likely to halt the country's deteriorating economic situation.

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## FIDELITY EQUITALIA S.A.

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## Notice of Meeting

Messrs. Shareholders are hereby convened to attend the Statutory General Meeting which is going to be held on May 15th, 1975 at 16.00 o'clock at the headoffice, with the following agenda:

## Agenda

1. Submission of the reports of the board of directors and of the statutory auditor.
2. Approval of the balance sheet and the profit and loss statement and allotment of the results as of December 31st, 1974.
3. Discharge of the directors and of the statutory auditor.
4. Receipt of and action on nomination for election of directors and of the statutory auditor for a new statutory term.
5. Determine the compensation of directors.
6. Miscellaneous business as may properly come before the meeting.

The Board of Directors

There is no quorum requirement for the annual general meeting and the resolutions will be passed at a simple majority of the shares present or represented.

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## BALANCE SHEET

as of December 31, 1974 (thousands of francs)

Assets	Liabilities
Cash and deposits with banks	Current liabilities
at maximum 30 days 9,990,916	banks 10,607,687
Term deposits with banks 8,600,338	non-bank financial
Non-bank financial	institutions 899,701
institutions 245,931	deposits 21,931,943
Bills and notes 9,493,630	Miscellaneous 1,917,737
Securities 4,919,446	Fiduciary accounts 586,474
Securities 2,183,698	Own funds and borrowed
Fiduciary accounts 386,474	capital 1,673,146
Miscellaneous 1,290,920	Profits before distribution 113,380
Fixed assets 518,535	
37,730,086	37,730,086

## PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

for the fiscal year 1974 (thousands of francs)

Debit	Credit
Interest and commissions 3,315,492	Interest and commissions 3,964,377
General expenses 544,288	Other income 176,900
Reserves, amortization and miscellaneous 189,753	
Net profit of the year 111,644	

4 161 177

4 161 177

An itemized balance sheet and profit and loss account have been published in the "Mémorial-Recueil Spécial des Sociétés et Associations" of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg.

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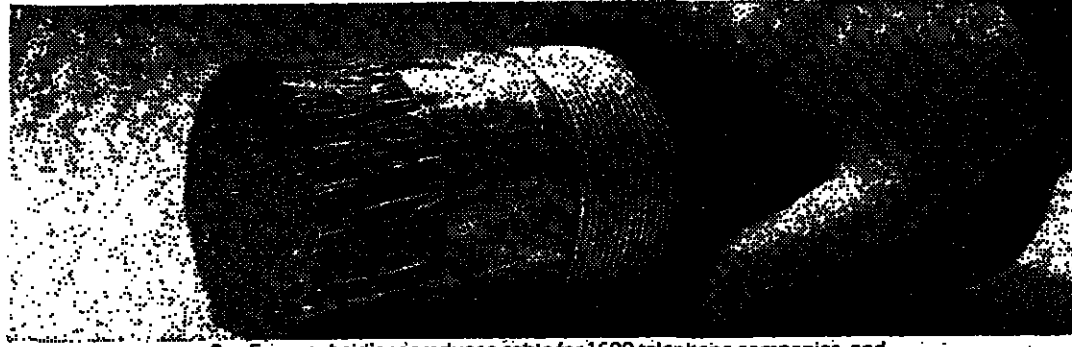


# The shareholders of United Aircraft are pleased to announce that they have changed the company's name to United Technologies Corporation.

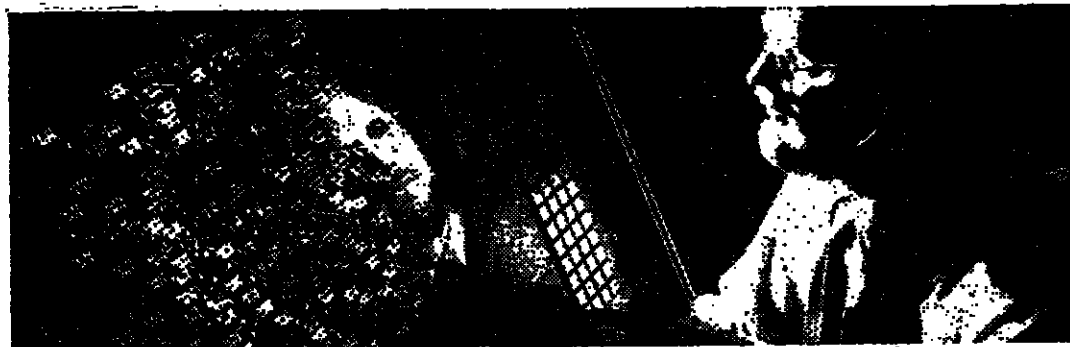
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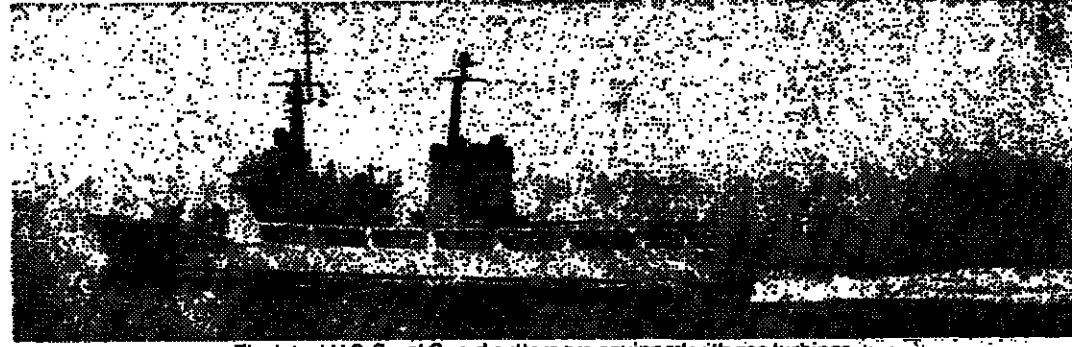
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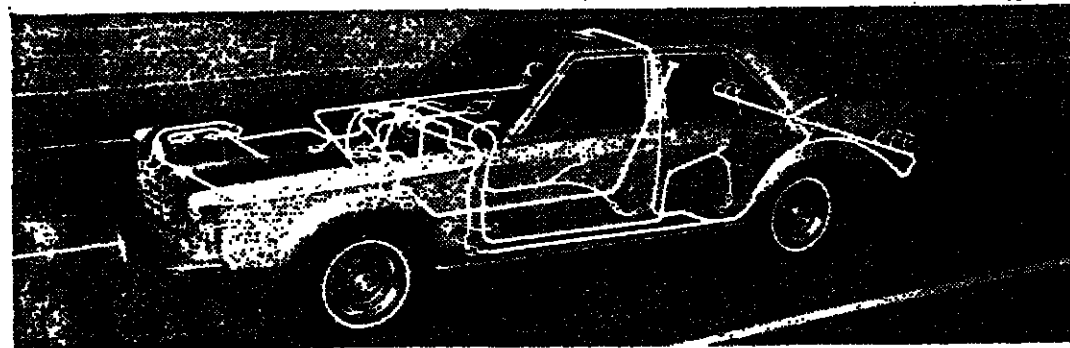
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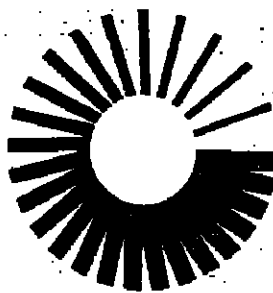
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	1974	1964
Total Sales	\$3,321,106,000	\$1,235,918,000
Net Income	104,705,000	29,084,000
Business Backlog	3,577,000,000	1,200,000,000

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May 6, 1975



**INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, TUESDAY, MAY 6, 1975**

[illegible]

in local currencies)	
Samoa	2.75

Brussels		Rank Org	1.39
ed	4.70	Royal Dutch	128%
k-Lamp	2.80	R T 2	1.85
k-Oug-e	1.16	Shell	2.82
strobe	5.09	Thorn (A)	1.46
lino-BM	2.80	Tube Invest	2.46
oken	4.10	Univ Carb	4.78
Wor	1.20	Vickers	1.37
Gedert	1.20	Wor L3's	172.75
Gedert	2.75	West Des	119.99
deV	2.70	West Dref	247.75
deV	1.50	West Hold	136.50
		West Min	1.70
		Worlworth	0.42
		ZCI	0.68
Frankfurt			
	42.99		
	1.40		
	2.62		
		Milan	

Merzbach	21.50	Sattler	1.500
W. Gumbel	70.80	Erba	4.250
Wiler	300	Erben Maren	4.250
14		Zick	1.250
Back	24.50	Finkler	1.250
DeBl	34.50	General	68.410
Akhtar		IFI	2.640
Ich	40	Halpas	553
Ich	34.80	Ila Siger	1.500
Ich		LARinas	101.50
Ich		Atomidus	715.75
Ich		Olivetti	1.252
Ich	70	Pirelli	1.355
Ich	63	Sna Vico	1.400
Ich	236.53	Toni	72.50
Ich	272		
Ich	106.50		

London		Paris	
3-Mo	61	Air Liquide	364
6-Mo	77	Alimentaire	65
1-Yr	82	BSN	616
2-Yr	70	Carrefour	2,765
3-Yr	78	Lim Large	101.98
4-Yr	50	Liuron	38
5-Yr	71	St Banque	448
		CFP	178.90
6-Mo Cp	466	CGE	552
6-Mo	570	CGF	110
1-Yr Bk	76	CGE	369
1-Yr Gr	14	Pendo	59
		L'Oréal	54
		Mich Bull	34

ster	2.36	Michael	1.17
Am Tob	1.36	Modr-Henn	54
Oxyg	2.48	Moulines	370.50
Ref	0.46	Nickel (La)	92.56
h	4.4	Paribas	176.13
com	0.01	PUK	120.90
urwid	0.45	Pmares	64
ford	1.72	Pernier	135
teulda	1.04	Pruseng	245.37
potent	0.12	Rb Pruseng	145.37
er D	2.36	Sj Gobain	176.13
a Pac	1.40	Suez	240.50
ers	1.29	Telmecon	136.99
co	0.44	Thames	212.89

1st	1.47	USinar	01.70
2nd	1.08		
3rd	2.20	<b>Zurich</b>	
4th	1.75	Anstusse	1.20
5th	1.84	B. Boveri	1.345
6th	1.00	C. de Gevry	1.206
7th	1.75	Gr. Sausse	2.241
8th	1.75	Fischer	1.40
9th	1.25	M. Rothen	11.260
10th	1.44	Wesli	2.385
11th	1.19	Sandz	1.60
12th	1.47	S. G. Suisse	1.60
13th	1.47	Sulzer	2.675
14th	1.47	M. R. Suisse	2.140


Company Report		
Coca-Cola		
4 Quarter	1973	1974*
Sales (millions)	650.6	494.6
Net (millions)	46.8	40.6
Share	0.78	0.68

\*Adjusted to reflect change in accounting

Greyhound		
4 Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue (millions)	798.0	830.0
EPS (millions)	7.3	10.5
Share	0.17	0.25

Ogden		
4 Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue (millions)	374.9	376.7
EPS (millions)	3.9	3.4



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Athlamanstan (air) .....	114.00	63.00	Lebanon (air) .....	85.50	47.00
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Africa, others (air) .....	114.00	63.00	Luxembourg L.Fr. 2,925.00	1,125.00	
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			Malta (air) .....	59.00	33.00

Arabia Gulf (air) .....	\$ 114.00	63.00	Malaya (air) .....	\$ 136.50	75.00
Australia (air) .....	\$ 146.00	81.00	Mexico (air) .....	\$ 114.00	63.00
Austria (air) .....	5ch. 975.00	525.00	Morocco (air) .....	\$ 62.00	34.50
Belgium .....	B.Fr. 2,825.00	1,125.00	Nepal (air) .....	\$ 114.00	63.00
Burma (air) .....	\$ 136.50	75.00	Netherlands .....	F. 142.00	79.00
Bulgaria (air) .....	\$ 59.00	33.00	New Zealand (air) .....	\$ 146.00	81.00

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China (air) .....	\$ 124.28	75.00
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Czechoslovak (air) .....	\$ 59.05	33.00
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Indonesia (air) .....	\$ 114.05	62.00
Italy (air) .....	\$ 114.05	62.00
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Pakistan (air) .....	\$ 114.05	62.00
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Poland (air) .....	\$ 114.05	62.00
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France .....	F.F. 206.00	112.00	Romania (air) .....	£ 39.00	32.00
Germany (air) D.M. 139.40		75.00	Saudi Arabia (air) .....	£ 85.50	47.00
Great Britain .....	£ 14.50	9.00	Singapore (air) .....	£ 136.50	75.00
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Iceland (air) .....	\$ 59.00	33.00	Turkey (air) .....	\$	59.00 31.00

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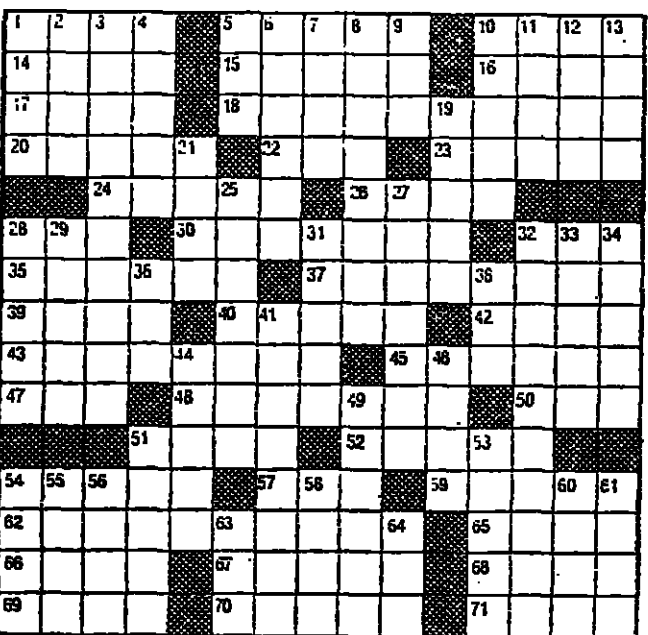
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## CROSSWORD

By Will Weng

- ACROSS**
- Mop up
  - Toward the
  - Particulate
  - Hock or sack
  - Keep the
  - City on the
  - Neighbor of Nev.
  - Unswerving
  - Mocha's land
  - Dariceling
  - Ruined
  - Defendant's
  - Guzzle
  - Cask: Abbr.
  - Spouse
  - Denials
  - Kind of camera
  - Reaction to a
  - Rhyme scheme
  - Brush liberals
  - Golf situation
  - Pronto
  - Conflict
  - Shade tree
  - Ask guidance
  - French article
  - Style
- DOWN**
- Kind of pipe
  - Took pleasure in
  - Evergreen
  - In a riled state
  - Feigned
  - "girl!"
  - Singly
  - Orchestra
  - Do a farm chore
  - Closes tightly
  - Kennel sounds
  - Rule
  - Telegram
  - Orwell novel
  - Chisel edge
  - Landon
  - Vitamin in yeast
  - Together, in
  - Cheapsly
  - Whately: Abbr.
  - Conforted
  - For the hills
  - Religious
  - the line
  - Altogether
  - Pleasant
  - Ornamental
  - evergreen
  - Take on
  - Gorgeous George
  - Atlanta athlete
  - Establishment
  - Onion and red
  - Wordy
  - Christmas-card
  - enclosure
  - Papal cape
  - Scottish terriers
  - Put down
  - Part of Monroe's
  - Hive dweller
  - Range
  - Where the
  - Sevier flows
  - Flow, as
  - fountain water
  - Pondered
  - Silk-cotton tree
  - Bustlings
  - Trident feature
  - verb ending
  - Fitzgerald
  - Service branch:
  - Touches lightly
  - Banquet V.I.P.'s
  - Scale tones



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ALABAMA	FLA.	GA.	MISS.	ALASKA	IDAHO	UTAH	NEV.	ARIZ.	TEX.	OKLA.	MO.	ILL.	IND.	OH.	PEN.	DE.	N.J.	N.Y.	CONN.	MA.	V.T.	N.H.	ME.	N.B.	ATL.	WASH.	OREG.	CALIF.	HAWAII
61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61

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(3) Bond Fund	\$78.40	(3) L&T Growth Fund	\$78.40
(4) Bond Fund	\$78.40	(4) L&T Div. Fund	\$78.40
(5) Bond Fund	\$78.40	(5) L&T Bond Fund	\$78.40
(6) Bond Fund	\$78.40	(6) L&T Div. Fund	\$78.40
(7) Bond Fund	\$78.40	(7) L&T Bond Fund	\$78.40
(8) Bond Fund	\$78.40	(8) L&T Div. Fund	\$78.40
(9) Bond Fund	\$78.40	(9) L&T Bond Fund	\$78.40
(10) Bond Fund	\$78.40	(10) L&T Div. Fund	\$78.40
(11) Bond Fund	\$78.40	(11) L&T Bond Fund	\$78.40
(12) Bond Fund	\$78.40	(12) L&T Div. Fund	\$78.40
(13) Bond Fund	\$78.40	(13) L&T Bond Fund	\$78.40
(14) Bond Fund	\$78.40	(14) L&T Div. Fund	\$78.40
(15) Bond Fund	\$78.40	(15) L&T Bond Fund	\$78.40
(16) Bond Fund	\$78.40	(16) L&T Div. Fund	\$78.40
(17) Bond Fund	\$78.40	(17) L&T Bond Fund	\$78.40
(18) Bond Fund	\$78.40	(18) L&T Div. Fund	\$78.40
(19) Bond Fund	\$78.40	(19) L&T Bond Fund	\$78.40
(20) Bond Fund	\$78.40	(20) L&T Div. Fund	\$78.40
(21) Bond Fund	\$78.40	(21) L&T Bond Fund	\$78.40
(22) Bond Fund	\$78.40	(22) L&T Div. Fund	\$78.40
(23) Bond Fund	\$78.40	(23) L&T Bond Fund	\$78.40
(24) Bond Fund	\$78.40	(24) L&T Div. Fund	\$78.40
(25) Bond Fund	\$78.40	(25) L&T Bond Fund	\$78.40
(26) Bond Fund	\$78.40	(26) L&T Div. Fund	\$78.40
(27) Bond Fund	\$78.40	(27) L&T Bond Fund	\$78.40
(28) Bond Fund	\$78.40	(28) L&T Div. Fund	\$78.40
(29) Bond Fund	\$78.40	(29) L&T Bond Fund	\$78.40
(30) Bond Fund	\$78.40	(30) L&T Div. Fund	\$78.40
(31) Bond Fund	\$78.40	(31) L&T Bond Fund	\$78.40
(32) Bond Fund	\$78.40	(32) L&T Div. Fund	\$78.40
(33) Bond Fund	\$78.40	(33) L&T Bond Fund	\$78.40
(34) Bond Fund	\$78.40	(34) L&T Div. Fund	\$78.40

## BOOKS

## DOSTOEVSKY

## A Biography

By Leonid Grossman. Translated from Russian by Mary Mackler. Bobbs-Merrill. 647 pp. \$12.50.

Reviewed by Paul F. Cardaci

DOSTOEVSKY'S life story is as exciting and as tension-filled as the plots of any of his great novels. Born in 1821 the son of an army doctor serving at the Mariinskaya Hospital for the Poor in Moscow, Dostoevsky grew up in an era that witnessed the flowering of Russian literature. Inspired by both the poetry and the poverty of the age of Nicholas I, he resigned his army commission at 23 and devoted himself to literature. His first novel, "Poor People," published in 1845, won him national attention and caused the critic Belinsky to hail Dostoevsky as "the new Gogol." But after this early success there followed a long series of personal misfortunes that forced Dostoevsky to become a literary vagabond until the final years of his life when he was once again recognized among Russia's foremost writers.

What makes "Dostoevsky: A Biography" so important is its double significance. Not only is it the most factual and comprehensive study of Dostoevsky's life, but inside its covers is another exciting story, the story of his Soviet biographer Leonid Grossman whose chief aim seems to have been to revitalize an interest in Dostoevsky's work after a quarter of a century of unofficial censorship.

Grossman was already an established critic before the revolution in 1917 and by 1933 had published several important studies of Dostoevsky's novels. But between 1930 and 1936, when Dostoevsky's writings were rarely published in the Soviet Union because of his "reactionary" and "counter-revolutionary" attitudes, Grossman had to remain silent. Only after the thaw in 1956 was Grossman able to assemble the notes he gathered over a lifetime and publish his biography. The text on which the translation is based is the revised and enlarged second edition published in 1965, the year of Grossman's death.

What is initially appealing about Grossman's study is its thoroughness and readability. Using letters, memoirs, court records and even conversations with Dostoevsky's widow, Grossman presents a vivid and dramatic account of the writer's life and the turbulent era in which he lived. Moreover, Grossman eschews any kind of psychological speculation about the nature of Dostoevsky's (illegible) and its effect upon his writing. Instead he sticks steadfastly to the central idea behind his study, to provide a factual account of Dostoevsky's life and to illustrate how the immediate events of his life directly affected his work.

The most interesting chapter in the biography concerns the young novelist's relation with the critic Belinsky, the founder of "naturalism" or what has now become known as Soviet realism. According to Belinsky, art is always "revolutionary" and the

task of the artist is to teach what to rebel against. Dostoevsky, on the other hand, is characterized by his "irresponsibility" and "irrationality." If it teaches anything, it teaches the necessity of freedom of beauty. The Grossman's are he does not sell Dostoevsky's arguments short; rather, the day ends in a stalemate. And at the end of the chapter "The Belinsky Whirlwind," Grossman uses the device of the artist to illustrate the effectiveness of a point of view.

When Dostoevsky and Belinsky meet for the last time on a boulevard in Petersburg shortly before Belinsky's death, the critic calls the artist's attention to a new railway station under construction. As he speaks for years of Russia's great future, he achieved through such technology, the young novelist gains the Znamenskaya Church, directly opposite the construction site. Here, Grossman writes, we have two contrasting philosophy types: the revolutionary and the utopian poet.

As effective as Grossman is presenting Dostoevsky's views, he is ineffective in treating the writer's peculiar brand of "utopianism." Reverting to jargon of Soviet literary criticism, Grossman constantly refers to Dostoevsky's deep religious convictions and his "mysticism" and "idealism" and discusses them in terms of the "utopianism" of the writer's life, or with the profound spiritual dialectic in Dostoevsky's last major novel, "The Idiot." In an effort to prove that Dostoevsky remained for ever at the core of Dostoevsky's perception of the world, Grossman quotes, for example, passages from a letter the novelist wrote to Natalya Frolova shortly after his release from prison camp in 1859.

As of now there is still, single definitive biography, Dostoevsky. Grossman's, even though it fails to treat the writer's religious beliefs, is otherwise the most factual biography available. It also does much valuable material related to Dostoevsky's arrest, trial, conviction in 1849. But, until, definitive biography is available, "Dostoevsky: A Biography" remains an important adjunct to Dostoevsky scholarship.

Paul F. Cardaci, an assistant professor of comparative literature at Georgetown University, written on Dostoevsky.

(This review is abridged.)

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## BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

It is commonly said that bridge is a game of skill, but that is a half-truth. On many deals, even at duplicate, it can more accurately be described as a difficult game of chance. The diagrammed deal from a recent tournament illustrates the point.

Six diamonds is clearly an excellent contract. When North showed a moderate hand with clubs and diamonds, South went into Blackwood and drove to the slam. Notice that East had intended to bid his clubs later when he passed originally, but he was stopped when the suit was bid to his right.

West led a heart against six diamonds, and the ten was captured by the king. South was now resigned to losing a club trick, and his only problem was to avoid the loss of a trump trick. His chances were about 90 percent, but he had to decide whether opponent was more likely to be void in trumps.

There was one very faint clue. If West had been void in diamonds he might have had a hand calling for some action on the first round. Disregarding this remote indication, South led to the diamond ace in dummy and was disconcerted when East discarded a club. West was now sure of a trump trick, and the slam was booked for certain defeat; or almost certain—there was one very faint chance. If the heart queen appeared on the next round of the suit, a 4-per cent chance, the club loser could be avoided.

Shrugging his shoulders, South led to his heart ace, and beamed when the queen appeared from East. He had lost on a 90-per cent chance, and won on a 4-per cent one. It was then an easy matter to cash the diamond

king and the spade ace, run spades and throw the club on the heart jack. The diamond queen was the only trick for defense.

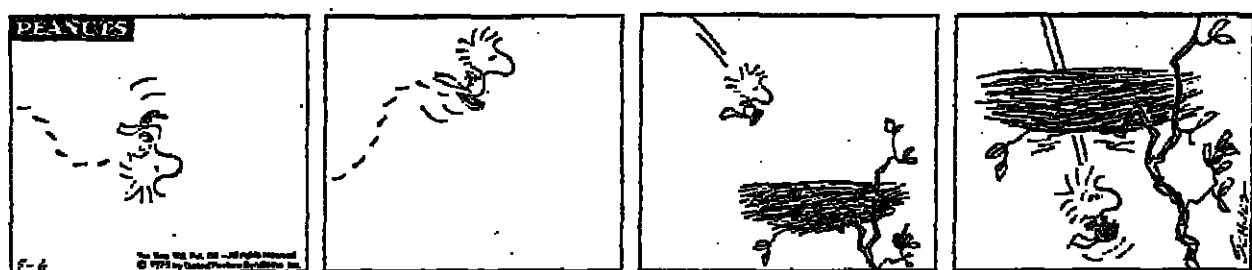
"I should have led a club," West jocularly announced in post-mortem. And in the real contract, when North led himself as the declarer after a systemic auction beginning with a strong one club bid by South, East led the club ace and of course the suit, but North really played for West to have the diamond queen, since he led the club split 7-4.

West led the king in the 8th hand and ran the jack, holding his breath. When this worked, he claimed the slam to tie the 6-0 announcing that he would resign the fitness and remove the queen.

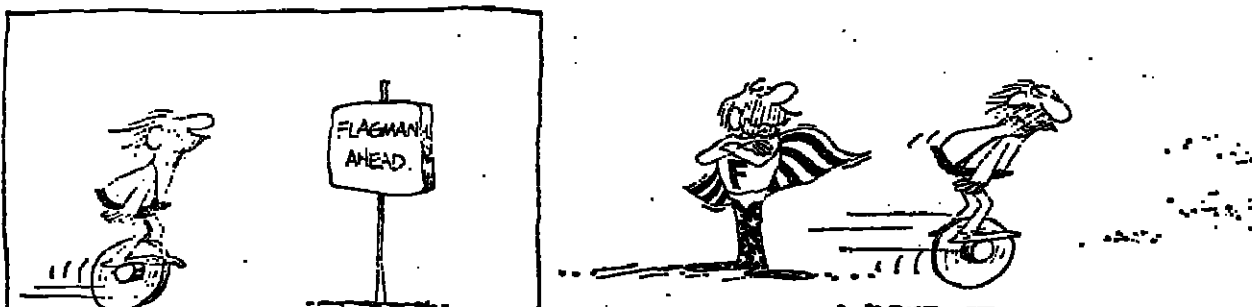
## Today's Hand

NORTH (D)			
♠	8		
♥	J82		
♦	A1093		
♣	KQ753		
WEST			
♠	1742	♠	Q1095
♥	976543	♥	Q10
♦	Q42	♦	—
♣	—	♣	AJ88664
SOUTH			
♠	AK63		
♥	AK		
♦	KJ8765		
♣	10		
North and South were vulnerable. The bidding:			
North	East	South	West
Pass	Pass	1♣	Pass
2♣	Pass	2♠	Pass
3♣	Pass	4NT	Pass
5♣	Pass	6♣	Pass
Pass	Pass		
West led the heart four.			

## PEANUTS



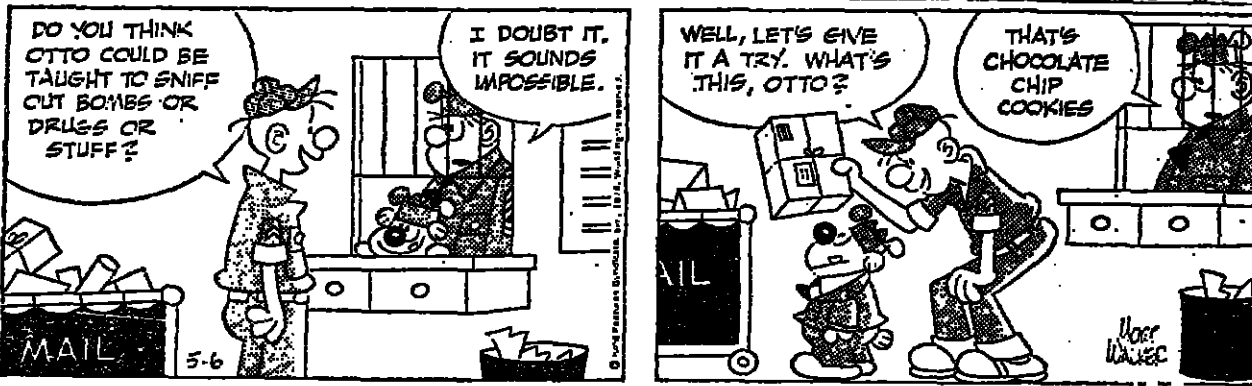
## B.C.



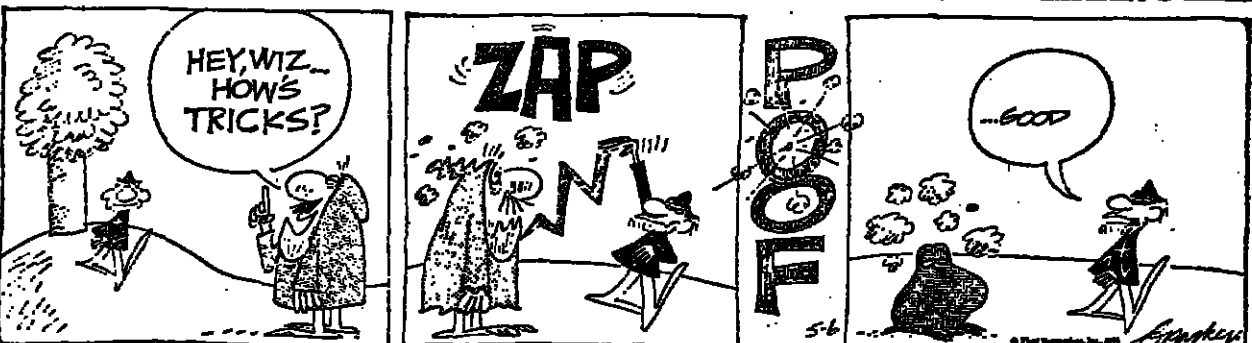
## BLONDIE



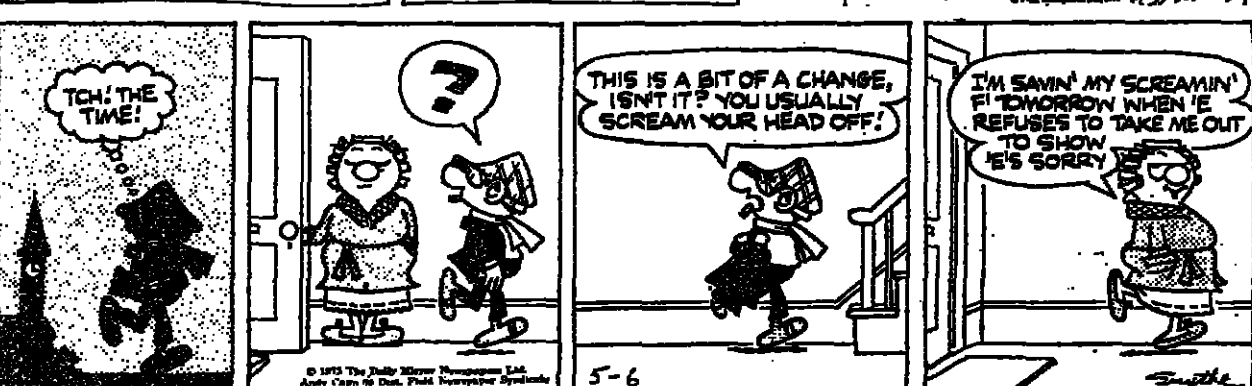
## BEETLE



## BAILEY



## ANDY CAPP



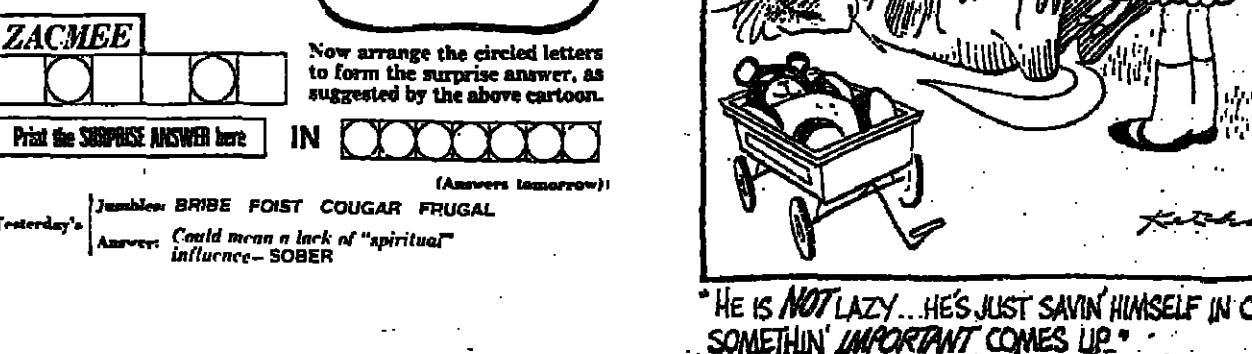
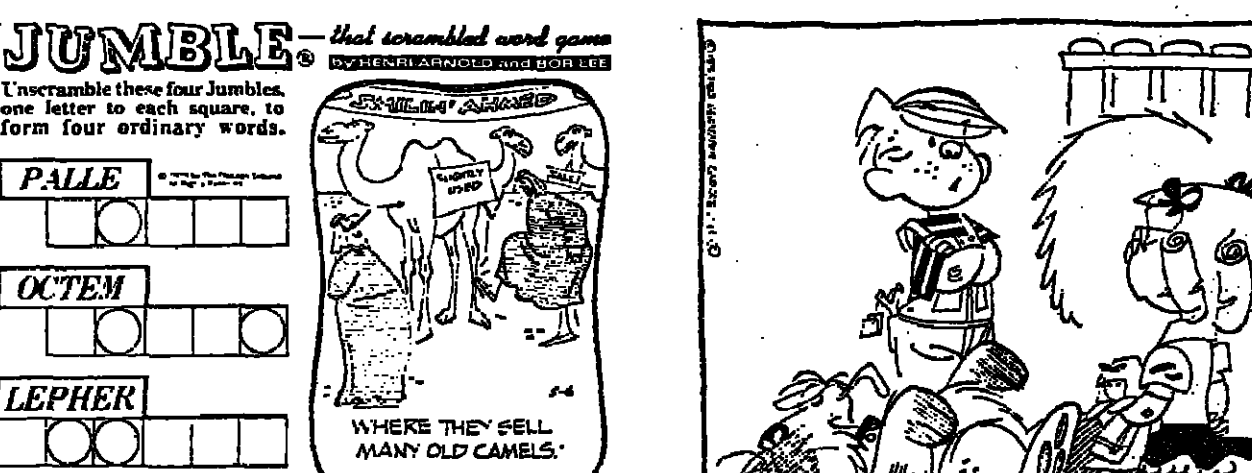
## REX MORGAN M.D.



## RIP KIRBY



## DENNIS THE MENACE



كلنا من الضل







## Art Buchwald

## Mother of Exiles

NEW YORK—The Statue of Liberty was gazing toward Europe when I tapped her on her shoulder. "Ma'am," I said, "if you look the other way, we have about 55,000 Vietnamese refugees coming in from Guam and the Philippines. I thought you might hold your torch high and light the way for them."



Buchwald

"The statue seemed irritated. 'We have too many people in this country now. What am I going to do with 55,000 Orientals?'"

"The same thing you did with everybody else. Welcome them. They're tired and they're poor and they're yearning to breathe free."

"And what about jobs? Who is going to support them?" she asked petulantly.

"You never worried about that before," I said. "Whoever came to this country eventually found jobs and almost all of them made very good citizens. There is no reason to think the Vietnamese will be different. After all, you are the mother of exiles."

"Times have changed," she growled. "The American people are not that thrilled about having a bunch of refugees dumped on them. Who is going to feed them? How many will go on welfare? How do we know their kids won't get in trouble in the streets? We have enough problems in this country without asking for more."

"But," I pleaded, "we're responsible for them being refugees. We screwed up a country like

it's never been screwed up before. We supported their corrupt governments. Loaded them down with weapons they couldn't use. Defoliated their rice paddies and wrecked their families."

"We left the country in a mess. The least we can do is take in whatever huddled masses escaped to our teeming shore."

"That's easy for you to say," the Statue of Liberty replied. "But we have to think of Americans first. They don't want any more foreigners in this country."

"But most of our fathers and grandfathers and great grandfathers were foreigners. You've welcomed them all. Tell me the truth. Do you have anything against Orientals?"

"I don't personally. But you know how some people are. The Vietnamese have different habits and they're from another culture. They just don't fit in. Besides I'm supposed to welcome the homeless from Europe. That's why I'm looking in that direction."

"These people need refuge," I protested. "They're lives are in ruins. Remember a few weeks ago when they flew in orphans from Vietnam and Cambodia? Nobody seemed to object to that."

"It's not the same thing," the statue said. "You can adopt orphans. But what can you do with refugees?"

"Help them find homes, jobs, make them citizens."

"It's out of the question. It isn't our fault they lost the war. Look, no one minds one or two Vietnamese in a community. But you're talking about thousands. They'll stick out like a sore thumb. The unions would never stand for it."

"Please don't turn your back on them," I begged. "If someone just said, 'Welcome. We're glad you came,' most Americans would go along with it. The American people gripe a lot, but they'll do the right thing if someone leads them. If you could shine your torch toward the Golden Gate Bridge, perhaps the people will be ashamed of the way they've behaved."

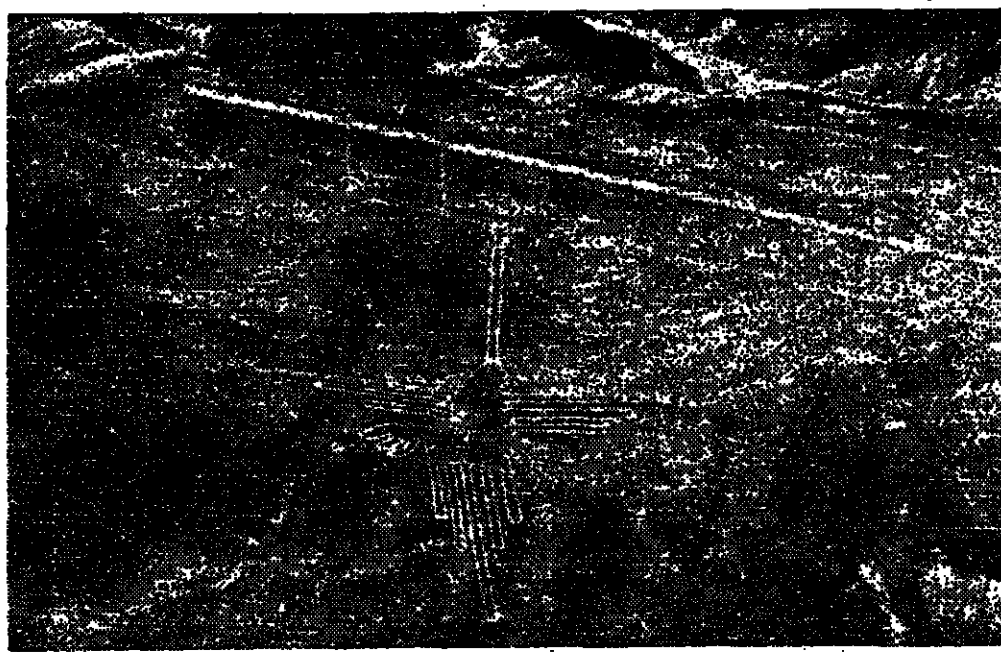
The Statue of Liberty turned slowly. There was a tear in her eye. "I've been here so long I almost forgot why I was holding this torch. Where did you say I should shine my torch?"

"Over there. Hold it as high as you can and point it toward the West so every American can see it. Now repeat after me, 'Send these the homeless, tempest-tossed to me, I lift my lamp beside the golden door.'"

## Drawing Board

## For Giants

A pre-Columbian civilization of Peru covered this plateau, seen from the air, with huge drawings and geometrical lines. Landing strips for extraterrestrial visitors?



UPI

## \$18-Million Gamble on a Mississippi Steamboat

By Les Ledbetter

LOUISVILLE, Ky. (UPI)—Amid the hoopla and carefully orchestrated anarchy here during Derby Week, the christening of the Mississippi Queen steamboat was thoroughly overshadowed by the human celebrities and the various balloon, cycle, auto, steamboat and horse races.

Only a few of the 600 or so persons who were watching from the shore seemed to understand the significance of Rep. Leonor Sullivan's smashing a champagne bottle on the capstan of a dirty, gray, half-finished superstructure that had to be towed to the dock and towed away after the ceremony to clear the area for the 12th Great Steamboat Race later in the same day.

The Mississippi Queen is the first steam-powered, stern paddle-wheeler for overnight cruises to be built in 50 years. And the Delta Queen Steamboat Company of Cincinnati and its parent company, Overseas National Airways, are betting at least \$18 million in construction cost that inland river

travel has just begun to enter a boom period. They hope it will mean more than enough passengers for a modern, ultra-luxury riverboat that can carry them up and down the Ohio and Mississippi river systems for \$50 to \$150 a day a person, plus extras.

"It's our experiment with an American dream of reviving steamboating, our educated gamble that people will flock to fill the boat," said James McLaughlin, vice-president, finance, of the Delta Queen Steamboat Company.

The "educated gamble" is based, he said, on the growing success of the Delta Queen, the 49-year-old, wooden paddlewheeler touted as the last overnight passenger steamboat in the United States (all other steamboats are for day excursions only) and the company's sole operating asset, which is more than 60 percent booked through January 1976, "with virtually no advertising."

"After all, Germany supports 20 Rhine River boats with a third of the river system we have here,"

Mr. McLaughlin said, expressing pride that the old Delta Queen was operating without a subsidy.

The growth potential of riverboats was also noted by Rep. Sullivan, a Missouri Democrat, who said it was "a new way for the current generation to see mid-America and stop at the small river towns."

## 14 States

The Delta Queen—1,660 gross tons and 385 feet long with a capacity of 192 overnight passengers—steams 35,000 miles a year to 14 states, calling at major ports such as New Orleans, Memphis, Pittsburgh and Peoria, Ill., and dozens of smaller river towns.

Since the passage in 1966 of the stringent safety-at-sea law, however, the Delta Queen has had to obtain congressional exemption from sections of that law such as those dealing with fire safety.

Thus the company has planned a steel paddlewheeler that would meet the law's requirements as well as expand passenger services. The Mississippi Queen is being

built at the Jeffboat, Inc., shipyard across the Ohio River from here in Jeffersonville, Ind.

The company insists that the Delta Queen be a replacement for the Delta Queen but as the first of a new generation of sophisticated paddlewheelers, three times the size of the old wooden sternwheeler and capable of pampering 500 overnight passengers.

"The idea is a floating palace so fabulous that it becomes a shot in the arm for river travel," said Albert Hinkelley Jr., project engineer for the steamboat, as he showed visitors the proposed sites of the paddle and callopie bars, the grand salon and the gym, swimming pool, movie theater and other special features on the new boat.

"The passengers won't even know they're on an all-metal boat," commented James Geller, the exterior designer of the Queen Elizabeth 2, who was hired to give the same lavish quality to the Mississippi Queen's appointments.

## PEOPLE: Mills Takes the Pledge And Returns to Work

Wilbur Mills, D-Ark., returned to Washington and to work Monday after undergoing treatment for alcoholism in Florida. "I feel better than I have in 25 or 30 years," he declared. "I am relaxed. I haven't been relaxed for years." About his problems with drink, Mills said: "Alcoholism is an insidious disease. I have the tools and I can make the choice. My choice is that I won't drink."

The first indication of Mills' problem came when the ear in which he was riding was stopped by police. Another passenger, strip-teaser Annabel Battistella, bled into Washington's Tidal Basin. He made several public appearances with her afterward, including one on a stage in a Boston theater where she was performing. Told that Mrs. Battistella, after returning to her native Argentina, had spoken of wanting to marry him, Mills said: "I am married. I am not going to commit bigamy."

HOSPITALIZED: TV writer and producer Rod Serling, 50, with a heart attack in March, N.Y. His condition was characterized as "serious" but stable after what doctors called a "minor myocardial infarction" on Saturday.

ALSO HOSPITALIZED: Italian movie director Lucchino Visconti, 68, after breaking his leg in his Rome home. MARRIED: John Dwyer, 44, the former CIA agent who spent 20 years as a prisoner of the Communist Chinese, Saturday, to Audrey Lee, who was born in mainland China. She is a research associate in molecular biophysics and biochemistry. They were married in New Haven, Conn. Dwyer, who is a Harvard Law School student, was shot down late in 1952 while flying with others over Manchuria on a CIA mission. His release came in 1973 when President Richard Nixon admitted that Dwyer had been working for the CIA.

Uri Geller, 28, the Israeli who claims he can bend metal objects by his will alone, probably has special powers, say a group of French scientists. Albert Ducrocq set up a committee five months ago to determine whether Geller's claims were fact or fiction. Ducrocq, according to Adrian Darmon of Reuters, is now convinced that it's all true. Geller has also undergone tests in Britain. In the United States, although the French scientists agreed that Geller was a prodigy, they said they couldn't explain his powers.

DAYLIGHTING: Pittsburgh Mayor Peter Flaherty, 49, as an



Keynote  
... hospitalize

early-morning disk jockey on radio station KQV, Pittsburgh. He joined that wake-up program on April 13. He went on the air because "I like it" and he also getting "around \$300" a week to supplement his mayoral salary of \$35,000. NAMED: Reggie Smythe, creator of the Andy Capp cartoon strip, the best humor strip cartoonist for 1974 by the National Cartoonists Society at a ceremony in New York.

A 1973 ruling on overbooking by airlines that involved a payment by Allegheny Airlines of \$25,000 to Ralph Nader has been overturned by a federal appeals court in Washington. The case now goes back to a lower court, which had ruled that the consumer advocate was victimized by "wanton misconduct" because the overbooking procedure was not mentioned in the airline's advertising. Nader filed the suit after Allegheny failed to honor his reservation on a flight from Washington to speak at a rally in Connecticut. The circuit court judge ruled that it's award judgment—\$25,000 to Nader and \$35,000 to the group to which Nader was scheduled to speak—was "erroneous" and "improper." The judge also directed the lower court to consider whether the airline had believed its overbooking and bumping procedures were approved by the Civil Aeronautics Board.

Alexander Solzhenitsyn is in Canada on "private business" and a six-month visa. He is said to be in the Laurentian Mountains resort area.

—SAMUEL JUSTICE

## AMERICA CALLING

MESSAGES, MAY 6, 1975  
APR02HB INCOADZ 12ELSCZ  
BLW5IE RX9395B

MESSAGES, MAY 5, 1975  
ARESD0 (P)SIAW 5KRB2GA  
CJMSB0 (P)SIAW 5KRB2GA  
GCRD00 (P)SIAW 5KRB2GA  
JVB000A (P)SIAW 5KRB2GA

## ANNOUNCEMENTS

INVESTORS ALERT:  
NUEVA ANDALUCIA, a new  
error. Come & see for yourself why  
our record community in MAJ  
BELL, on South Coast, is the  
SOL offers unequalled opportu  
for profitable real estate in  
div, continued growth in an area  
hams, 2 bedrooms, sandy beaches,  
2.8, 3.2, 3.5, 4.0, 4.5, 5.0, 5.5, 6.0, 6.5, 7.0, 7.5, 8.0, 8.5, 9.0, 9.5, 10.0, 10.5, 11.0, 11.5, 12.0, 12.5, 13.0, 13.5, 14.0, 14.5, 15.0, 15.5, 16.0, 16.5, 17.0, 17.5, 18.0, 18.5, 19.0, 19.5, 20.0, 20.5, 21.0, 21.5, 22.0, 22.5, 23.0, 23.5, 24.0, 24.5, 25.0, 25.5, 26.0, 26.5, 27.0, 27.5, 28.0, 28.5, 29.0, 29.5, 30.0, 30.5, 31.0, 31.5, 32.0, 32.5, 33.0, 33.5, 34.0, 34.5, 35.0, 35.5, 36.0, 36.5, 37.0, 37.5, 38.0, 38.5, 39.0, 39.5, 40.0, 40.5, 41.0, 41.5, 42.0, 42.5, 43.0, 43.5, 44.0, 44.5, 45.0, 45.5, 46.0, 46.5, 47.0, 47.5, 48.0, 48.5, 49.0, 49.5, 50.0, 50.5, 51.0, 51.5, 52.0, 52.5, 53.0, 53.5, 54.0, 54.5, 55.0, 55.5, 56.0, 56.5, 57.0, 57.5, 58.0, 58.5, 59.0, 59.5, 60.0, 60.5, 61.0, 61.5, 62.0, 62.5, 63.0, 63.5, 64.0, 64.5, 65.0, 65.5, 66.0, 66.5, 67.0, 67.5, 68.0, 68.5, 69.0, 69.5, 70.0, 70.5, 71.0, 71.5, 72.0, 72.5, 73.0, 73.5, 74.0, 74.5, 75.0, 75.5, 76.0, 76.5, 77.0, 77.5, 78.0, 78.5, 79.0, 79.5, 80.0, 80.5, 81.0, 81.5, 82.0, 82.5, 83.0, 83.5, 84.0, 84.5, 85.0, 85.5, 86.0, 86.5, 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